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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1522 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 日四十月七年五國民 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

ITALIAN ONSLAUGHT AMONGST FIERCEST DURING WHOLE WAR

Gains Stretch of Territory 20 Kilometers Long And Five Deep

STRATEGIC PIVOT

Gorizia Specially Fortified By Austrians; Surprised By Secrecy of Move

MORE CAPTURES

Boschini and Carso Both Occupied; All Counter-Attacks Fail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 10.—The enemy territory captured by the Italians is twenty kilometers long and five kilometers deep. The fall of Gorizia was certain when the Duc d'Aosta's army stormed the fortified heights west of Gorizia and crossed the bridgeless Isonzo.

A semi-official communique emphasises that the three days fighting ending in the capture of Gorizia was one of the most important and fiercest onslaughts on fortified positions in the war. Hitherto, the Austrians had especially fortified Gorizia, which they made a strategic pivot.

The rapidity of the Italian success was due not merely to the formidable artillery preparation and the determination of the infantry, but to the secrecy of the preparations to attack. The Austrians imagined that their invasion of the Trentino had exhausted the Italians, but Generalissimo Cadorna, while maintaining the pressure in Trentino, profited by his inner lines between the Trentino and Isonzo to rapidly transport troops and material to the Isonzo and launched his offensive at the chosen moment with terrible and irresistible violence.

An official communique issued today reported: Up to the present, we have captured over 12,000 prisoners in the vicinity of Gorizia. Our cavalry inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured hundreds of prisoners.

We have occupied Boschini and Carso. Enemy counter-attacks elsewhere failed.

Austrians Retake Most Of Destroyed Positions

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, August 7.—Italian theater.—After several hours of violent artillery preparation, numerous places near the bridge-head of Gorizia were attacked. The engagements lasted the whole night and are not yet closed.

By counter-attacks, the vast majority of the destroyed positions taken by the enemy in the first thrust were re-conquered. Violent engagements continue for isolated trenches. Up to now 32 officers and 1,200 men have been captured.

The Austro-Hungarian naval Lieutenant Benfield shot down on August 6 a large Italian fighting aeroplane, after a protracted air-fight 2,700 meters above the Gulf of Trieste. The aeroplane fell down near Distiana. It was burning. Of the inmates a lieutenant is dead, one non-commissioned officer seriously and one slightly wounded. This is the 4th aeroplane destroyed by Benfield.

BRITAIN'S CREDIT GOOD HOWEVER LONG THE WAR

Apart from £800,000,000 Loans, Total Debt is £2,640,000,000, Less Than Year's Income

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that, deducting £800,000,000 advanced to her Allies and Dominions, Britain's total indebtedness up to March, 1917, was estimated at £2,640,000,000, which is less than the income of the nation for one year. They were able to maintain their credit, however long the war lasted.

Court Refuses Tls. 10,000 Bail For Yih Siang-yuh; Want Missing Opium First

$1,500,000 of Smuggled Cargo Still Unrecovered; Taoyin Denies He Ever Left Shanghai

The trial of the four Yunnan officials taken in connection with the opium seizures of the week will be held as soon as possible, according to the statement made yesterday by the British assessor, Mr. Grant Jones, when General Yih Siang-yuh, the fourth official to be placed under arrest, was arraigned before him and Magistrate Yu in the Mixed Court. Mr. J. Priestwood, the solicitor, appeared with General Yih.

An application for bail in the sum of Tls. 10,000 was made by Mr. Priestwood for his client. He said that General Yih was an officer of the Yunnan government and that he was on his way to Peking on extremely important military matters and should not be held.

Mr. G. D. Musso, appearing for the prosecution objected to the official's release from custody. He pointed out that General Yih would have little difficulty in securing bondsmen, but that it was doubtful whether he or any of the Yunnan officials would appear to answer the charges against them if they were freed on bail.

Mr. Musso also pointed out that 36 cases of the smuggled opium that arrived on the Athos last Saturday are still unaccounted for, and that portions of it have been offered for sale.

The assessor said that he would refuse any application for bail at this time for General Yih or for the three Yunnan members of parliament also held. He said, however, that when the remaining 36 cases of opium had been recovered that he might consider the question of bail. The value of the opium not yet recovered is placed at about $1,500,000.

The three Yunnan officials who left Shanghai for Hangchow on Wednesday, the day the warrants were issued for them, may be taken on despatch warrants which were ordered issued in the Mixed Court yesterday. Mr. Musso said that he did not anticipate any trouble with the Chinese authorities in taking them.

Taoyin Explains

Taoyin Chow Chin-tsen yesterday denied to a representative of The China Press that he had made a flying trip to Nanking since the sensational opium raid of Tuesday night. He declared that he had not left the city at all but had remained in his new home at No. 1 Mandalay Road, to which he recently removed from the house in Chapel. The latter house is a double one and formerly the Taoyin used one half of it as his residence and the other half as the yamen.

It was in the part formerly used as a residence, now unoccupied, that the opium was discovered—this after the raiders had obtained the keys from the watchman in charge of the premises. The report of the Taoyin's departure reached The China Press from an official source, indeed from two official sources, and there was no apparent reason for doubting its accuracy. Regret is hereby expressed for the error.

The Taoyin also wished to say that from the wording of the account of the raid in Wednesday's paper, some people might be led to believe that the telephone wires, mentioned as being cut, had been severed by someone connected with the Taoyin's yamen. There was no intention to create this impression. The wires were cut by a foreigner during the raid.

GERMANS WERE READY FOR RETREAT IN JUNE

Given As Reason For Dutch Mobilisation; Wished To Protect Limburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states: "We possess evidence that the Germans prepared plans to retreat in the middle of June." It is pointed out that this apparently explains the sudden military measures taken by Holland then, as the Germans would possibly have retreated by the shortest way, across the Dutch province of Limburg.

Famous Peronne Art Gallery Burnt Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 9.—The German newspapers state that the French artillery has set fire to Peronne Library and Museum and that the famous picture-gallery of British and French masters has been destroyed.

U.S. Carries British Official Protest On Execution of Fryatt

Grey Classes It As Judicial Murder; Circumstances Of Trial Unparalleled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—Viscount Grey, through the United States Embassy in Berlin, has protested very strongly against the shooting of Captain Fryatt, which, he says, can only be described as judicial murder. He denounces the circumstances in connection with the trial as unparalleled.

In the House of Lords, today, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that the Government is conferring with the highest commercial and banking authorities on the question of the confiscation of German property as a retaliation for outrages.

CHINA SURE TO ACHIEVE GREATNESS—JUDGE GARY

U. S. Steel Head Arrives In Shanghai On Tour Of East

Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary of New York arrived in Shanghai, yesterday. Any idea that Judge Gary, who is the head of the United States Steel Corporation and a financier of New York and Chicago, contemplated an invasion of the East, or that he was on business bent, was dispelled by him last evening when he said that he had just slipped away from his office for his summer's vacation.

Judge Gary has been a worker, a student and an organizer of big business and has not devoted much of his time to traveling out of the beaten path. The lure of the East, however, proved too much for him this year and he is "just wandering around with Mrs. Gary, seeing what we can see and enjoying it all," as he expressed it.

"Any impressions that I have formed on this flying trip do not concern the East or its industrial development," he said. "But I might say that I have formed some conclusions that strike closer to home. Of that I may have something to say when I reach home.

"But China is wonderful and so are her people. When one thinks of the possible achievements of China with a centralized and successful working government, the imagination is apt to carry one to unthought heights. And that day undoubtedly will come for China, with her people awakening and with the best foreign thought devoted to her advancement.

"Justice has not been done Shanghai in the things that have been written and said about the city. We drove completely over the settlements this afternoon and I can only say that it is wonderful. The beautiful homes and buildings and roads go well with the picture of business and industrial activity to be found in the shopping streets and along the waterfronts. I would enjoy a longer stay here."

Judge and Mrs. Gary are leaving Monday morning for the North. They will visit Soochow, Nanking, the tomb of Confucius and Peking, where they will spend a week. They will return to Japan, where they will spend two weeks, before returning to America on September 8. They came to Shanghai by way of Manila and Hongkong.

Big British Guns Pounding German Lines in West

This picture shows one of the British heavy field pieces on the western front being loaded for a shot at the German positions. Millions of shells are being fired daily by the British in the latest advance.

Marshal Feng North's Candidate For Office Of the Vice-President

Also Supported by Kuomintang Now Tuan Chi-jui Is Out Of Running

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, August 11.—Owing to the impossibility of Tuan Chi-jui becoming Vice-President, the Northerners now favor Marshal Feng Kuo-chang for the office. This idea is also favored by a portion of the Kuomintang parliamentarians.

Canton Fears More Fighting

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, August 10.—There is a lull in the fighting, but fortifications are being built on all sides and it is forecast that there is a greater struggle to come. The young Cantonese are mooting a purely Cantonese organisation and to do away with the non-Cantonese military leaders who are trying to run Canton for personal gain.

Tsai Ao to Shanghai

Chengtu, August 10.—Amid the great regret of the citizens, Tsai Ao has left for Shanghai, to obtain the best possible medical advice. The opinion is expressed that his departure is likely to retard the settling down of the province.

The lower third of the Chengtu-Chungking road is still unsafe. Many people are anxious to see Liu Tseng-ho given a more prominent position, because of his ability to soon restore order and to secure the safety of the trade routes.

Tsai Ao on Monday gave a feast in honor of the leaders of the Fukuochun. The Government has given employment only to a limited number of their followers and the remainder are receiving a gratuity and return to their homes.

An order has been sent out to the district magistrates to collect all the rifles taken from the Government during the recent monarchical troubles.

Indict Li Lieh-chun

Mukden, August 10.—All the military governors of the three eastern provinces in Manchuria have jointly wired to the Peking Government that General Li Lieh-chun is a disturber of the peace and should be punished, so as to effect real unity of the south and north.

More Russians Land To Help The French

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—Another detachment of Russian troops has landed at Brest.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 90.5 and the minimum 72.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 90.0 and 72.4.

Russians Capture Chripline, Important Railway Junction

Drive Opponents Away in Disorder; Austro-Germans Still Claim to Be Repulsing All Assaults

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 10.—An official communique reports: The Russians have carried by storm the great railway junction of Chripline, just south of Stanislau, the enemy retreating in disorder.

Stop Russian Attacks On All German Fronts

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Eastern theater.—Headquarters, August 8.—On the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, yesterday, the artillery activity in the Sereth sector was more lively. At various points, the attacks of the enemy have been repulsed.

Near Zaresze, repeated Russian efforts have been without success, the enemy suffering heavy losses. West of Lutsk, renewed battles have been in progress since the early morning. North-west of Zalosze, the attacks of the enemy have failed.

South of Zalosze, the Russian attacks have been stopped by a counter-attack of the troops of Hindenburg and Bothmer. During this operation, nine officers and more than 700 men were captured, as well as five machine-guns.

On the front of Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, strong Russian forces advanced south of the Dniester against the line of Tlumach-Ottynia. The Teutonic troops withdrew to previously prepared positions. In the Carpathians, advantages have been gained on both sides of the Bilay Cheremoch valley.

August 9.—On the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, on the north point of Courland, our fire readily damaged and drove away a number of hostile torpedo-boats, steamers and sailing-vessels.

Russian attempts to cross the Dvina, east of Friedrichstadt, have been frustrated. Stronger patrols between Veslov and Narocz lakes have been repulsed. Near the Shara front, the artillery duels increased.

The enemy's attacks in the vicinity of Babrova failed. Strong Russian attacks were repeated on the Stokhod. Many times, the waves flowed back under the fire of our artillery, infantry and machine-guns, south of Stobychva on the Stokhod, bending east of Kovel and north of Kieselan.

Austrians Reconquer Positions

In a heavy hand-to-hand fight, with far superior forces of the enemy, our troops were victorious near Kuchary, Porskaya, Volka. Combats west of Lutsk have been decided in our favor. The hardy Austro-Hungarian troops re-conquered by a counter-attack the parts of the position east of Selov, 350 prisoners being made and several machine-guns captured.

On the front of Archduke Charles, a number of prisoners have been taken south of Jalosy—12 officers and 966 men. South of the Dniester, the allied troops were taken back behind the line Nizniov-Toliszcnica Ottynia.

Balkan theater.—Headquarters, August 8.—Outpost fighting took place in the region of Cumnica.

Official Austro-Hungarian report. Vienna, August 7.—Russian theater.—On the front of Archduke Charles, in Eastern Galicia and in the Carapathians, yesterday, the Russian height positions near Tablonica and Vorocht and west of Tatarov were captured. Colonel General von Kovess repulsed several strong Russian attacks in the Delatyn district.

On the front of General Hindenburg, near Vertelka and Zalosze, every inch of the ground is bitterly disputed. Numerous Russians have been captured in the engagements for the much-disputed farm of Troscianeck, which has been in our hands since yesterday afternoon. South of Stochvychova on the Stokhod, the Russian attempts to cross the river have been frustrated.

Mesopotamia Column Sufficiently Supplied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George stated that he was satisfied now that there are sufficient medical supplies in Mesopotamia.

EXCHANGE PRISONERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government has agreed to exchange British and German interned subjects over 45 years of age, on condition that the remaining men interned are exchanged in equal numbers.

Explosion Destroys Rothenstein Arsenal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, August 9.—A German official communique states that an artillery-depot at Rothenstein has been destroyed by an explosion, in which 50 people were killed and 72 injured.

BOMB EVERE HANGARS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—It is officially announced that naval aeroplanes have dropped bombs from a height of 200 feet on the air-ship sheds at Evere, near Brussels and returned safely. Eight bombs were observed to hit the shed, from which heavy columns of smoke issued.

FRENCH RECAPTURE MORE OF LOST LINE ROUND HEM WOOD

Continue Successful Operations North of That District

SOUVILLE IS SAFE

Protected by Untenability Of Thiaumont, Which Germans Still Hold

WIN FOR ANZACS

Gain 200 Yards; British Secure All Objectives Near Pozieres

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 10.—In the Verdun theater of operations, Thiaumont Work has changed hands for the seventh time within a month of fierce fighting. At present, it is in the hands of the Germans, but it has been rendered untenable by the neutralising fire of the French artillery and the French hold its immediate borders.

In the village of Fleury, the French are following up the marked progress they have made everywhere else in the region of Verdun. The French hold their gains, despite the fierce and uninterrupted assaults of the Germans, who know that it is impossible to invest Souville Fort as long as they do not occupy the whole Thiaumont-Fleury region.

On the Somme front, our advance between Hardecourt and Guillemont is very important, as this region commands the village of Combles and the ground gained somewhat widens the salient formed by the British and French positions in the German lines at this point.

Retake Hem Wood Trench

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, we entirely re-occupied the trench north of Hem Wood in which the enemy gained a footing last night and continued our progress north of Hem Wood.

Both sides' artillery was very active on the right of the Meuse, but there was no infantry action.

The communique this afternoon reported: We made progress in the region of Hem Wood. Except for a bombardment at Fleury and Chapitre, there was quiet in the region of the Meuse.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme. French air-squadrons dropped 400 bombs on railway-stations, batteries and bivouacs in the vicinity of the Somme and Verdun.

Anzacs Gain Ground

London, August 10.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: North-west of Pozieres, the Australians advanced their lines two hundred yards on a frontage of six hundred yards. Otherwise, the situation is unchanged.

As a result of the co-operation between our aeroplanes and artillery, several enemy guns were destroyed and magazines exploded. A train was set on fire by an aeroplane's bombs.

Hostile aircraft were more active, but were trying to avoid combats. Several were damaged by our aeroplanes and by rifle-fire.

General Haig reported today: The British made further progress north-west of Pozieres. Here we gained all our local objectives, which we are consolidating.

We raided a sap south of Arras. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to raid our trenches north-west of Hulluch.

Germans Say Hand-to-Hand Fighting Is in Their Favor

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Western theater.—Headquarters, August 8.—Heavy firing was going on from the region south of La Bassee canal to a point in the vicinity of Loos. Between Thiepval and the Somme, especially near Pozieres, Bazentin-le-Petit and

south of Maurepas, the enemy continue their stubborn attacks.

The bitter hand-to-hand combats which took place at various points were generally in our favor. Near Pozieres and east of Hem, fighting continues.

South of the Somme, French hand-grenade attacks near Estrees and Soyecourt have been repulsed. In the Meuse region, on both sides of the river, very lively artillery activity is going on.

North-west and south-west of the former works of Thiaumont, hostile attacks broke down completely. Further south, an attempted attack was stifled at the outset. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

A British aeroplane has been captured south-east of Cambrai.

August 9.—The French and British attacks which we reported yesterday, on the whole front from the Foureaux Wood to the Somme, have broken down. The British left in our hands ten unwounded officers, 374 unwounded men and six machine-guns. Besides, their losses were bloody and heavy. Likewise, a strong British night attack from Ovillers to Bazentin-le-Petit failed.

Considerable French forces attacked repeatedly in the Thiaumont and Fleury sector, in the Chapitre and the Mountain Wood. The enemy were forced back, with the heaviest losses by our fire and in several places by our bayonets. The number of prisoners has reached 350.

Northern Generals Form Alliance to Hold Jobs

There is a serious rumor in Chinese circles to the effect that the northern generals, inspired by General Chang Hsun and General Hni Shuh-chuang, have formed a secret alliance to protect their personal interests. The report runs:

"General Chang Hsun and Governor Hni Shuh-chuang of Anhui have induced many Northern military men to form an alliance called Kung Hsiu Tung Mung Hui or the 'Society of Mutual Help during Fighting or Protecting.' Liang Shih-yi is said to be the most important promoter but he is behind the scenes.

"The alliance is established with its head office at Tientsin. The president is understood to hold a most important position in Peking. Yuan Ni-kuan, a cousin to the late Yuan Shih-k'ai, is secretary and treasurer; Liang Shih-yi is the principal financier of the society. Chang Hsun, Hni Shuh-chuang, Chang Ju-ling, Tuchun of Fengtien, Li Hsuan, Tuchun of Kiangsi, Chang Hwai-chi, Tuchun of Shantung, Lu Kien-chang, former Chiangchun of Shensi, Tuan Chi-kwei, former Chiangchun of Fengtien, Yen Hsi-san, Tuchun of Shansi, Lung Chi-kwang, acting Tuchun of Kwang-tung, Li Hou-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, Wong Chien-yuen, Tuchun of Hupeh, and Feng Kuo-chang are supporters of the society. Beside these generals, there are about 600 more monarchists who have signed their names to join the society.

"The alliance has sworn that the government shall not make any changes in the positions of the Northern generals during the next twenty years, nor shall their personal interests in the government services be endangered at all.

"General Feng Kuo-chang is reported to be the last man to sign, and leaders of 13 provinces are in the alliance."

PACIFISTS DEFEATED IN TEACHERS' CONVENTION

Advocates of Preparedness Win A Tactical Victory In New York

THE VOTE A DECISIVE ONE

Militant Woman Arouses Storm Of Cheers by Calling For National Defense

New York, July 10.—The week of battle in the National Education Convention of over 3,000 men and women teachers from all over America, over the question of preparedness came to an end yesterday with a tactical, though not very pronounced, victory for the advocates of national defense. That it was a victory at all was due to the attitude of the pacifists, who insisted on lining up in opposition to a compromise resolution and describing it as a militaristic one.

The resolution does not indorse military training, but merely acquiesces in it, provided it does not sacrifice true educational interests. However, by charging that this was a militaristic resolution and calling on all opponents of militarism to vote it down the pacifists forced a showdown of strength and were overwhelmingly defeated—so badly defeated that when the President announced. "The ayes have it," nobody called for a division.

There was more to the fight than the mere language of the resolution presented. Last year the association adopted a straighout pacifistic resolution and declared emphatically against military training. The pacifist fight this year was to prevent the association from receding in the slightest degree from that attitude, and in this they failed. The resolution reported by the Committee on Resolution neither indorsed nor condemned military training; it recognized the right of States and communities to prescribe it, and declared that where so prescribed it must be made subsidiary to the real purpose of the schools.

The pacifists fought to strike out all reference to military training, and at first they wished to strike out also a clause in which the right of the country to the support of its citizens in time of war, even to the extent of sacrificing their lives and property for it, was formally recognized. The amendment to the resolution, as proposed by Professor J. McKeen Cattell of New York, provided for the striking out of this admission.

Amendment Was Shelved

It was Miss Katherine Devereux Blake of this city, one of the pacifist leaders, who objected to going as far as this. But for her the pacifists would have been put in the position of fighting against any admission that the citizen owes a duty to his country. She proposed to amend Mr. Cattell's motion so as to leave in the admission of duty to one's country, but to strike out the military training references. Mr. Cattell accepted this amendment. However, even as amended by Miss Blake, the amendatory resolution was disastrously defeated. By the sound of the voices it did not seem as if more than a quarter of those present voted for it.

Dr. William B. Owen, Principal of the Chicago Normal School, led the fight for the resolution as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. He endeavored to prevent the drawing of a line between pacifists and preparedness advocates, holding that the question was not involved; but all the other speakers on both sides insisted on drawing it. The speeches were straightaway talks on the preparedness question, and despite the vagueness of the resolution on the subject the fight was a flatfooted, downright fight on the question whether or not this nation should prepare for war. Therefore the National Education Association, by a vote so large that there was no division, placed itself on the preparedness side, after a week of argument which was nearly all on the pacifist side.

The pacifists were headed by William J. Bryan, and from the opening day, on which Mayor Mitchel's speech for preparedness was heard and Superintendent Maxwell's letter advocating it was read, there was virtually nothing but pacifism talked until General Wood's speech on Thursday night. The applause had been all one way, and only the turning out of the friends of preparedness to applaud General Wood gave any indication of what was really going on in the minds of the teachers until yesterday morning.

A Militant Woman

President William G. Willcox of the New York Board of Education developed the real sentiment of the association when he made a strong speech for preparedness. The applause, which was furious, came from at least two-thirds of the members. The most dramatic event of the debate was the repudiation by a woman of Professor Cattell's assumption that her sex was all on the anti-preparedness side of the question. She is Miss M. M. Galt of Virginia. When he undertook to speak for the women she took the platform and emphatically denied his right to do so, declaring that as one woman she did not wish those who were to defend her to go into war unprepared.

The resolution was one of seven presented by the Committee on Resolutions to the annual business meeting of the association, which was held in Madison Square Garden at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They were read by Dr. Owen as Chairman of the committee. All were passed without debate except the seventh, which read as follows:

Resolved, That the National Education Association gives expression again to the consciousness that the school is an institution developed by society to conserve the well-being of humanity, and that on this solid foundation all subordinate aims and uses of the schools should be made to rest. Assembled as it is in a time of worldwide disturbance, doubt, and uncertainty, and of consequent national concern, the association affirms its unswerving adherence to the unchanging principles of justice between persons and between nations. It affirms its belief that the instruction in the school should tend to furnish the mind with the knowledge of the arts and sciences on which the prosperity of the nations rests and to incline the will of men and nations toward acts of peace. It declares its devotion to America and American ideals and recognizes the priority of the claims of our beloved country on our property, our minds, our hearts, and our lives. It records its conviction that the true policy to be followed, both by the school and by the nation which it serves, is to keep the American public school free from sectarian interference, partisan politics, and disputed public policies, that it may retain unimpaired in its power to serve the whole people. While it recognizes that the community or the state may introduce such elements of military training into the schools as may seem wise and prudent, yet it believes that such training should be strictly educational in its aim and organization, and that military ends should not be permitted to pervert the educational purposes and practice of the schools.

Before the resolutions were presented there was a preliminary bout on the question of military training, though it was in no sense a test. It came when Dr. Andrew S. Edison moved that $500 be appropriated to pay the expenses of the Committee on Military Training, under a resolution directing that committee to investigate the subject adopted last year. Instantly a woman teacher demanded to know, before voting for the appropriation, whether the committee was composed exclusively of Superintendents. In reply the names were read. They were Superintendents Henry Snyder of Jersey City, Chairman; William M. Davisson of Pittsburgh, J. G. Collicott of Indianapolis, Franklin B. Dyer of Boston, J. M. Gwinn of New Orleans, Frank B. Cooper of Seattle, and Charles S. Meek of San Antonio; President Edmund J. James of the Illinois State University, Associate Superintendent Andrew E. Edson of New York, and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Secretary of the American School Peace League.

Professor Cattell, the pacifist leader, who appeared throughout as the spokesman for the women until Miss Galt repudiated his spokesmanship, immediately moved that the money be appropriated only on condition that the committee consist of an equal number of men and women —"consist of half men and half women," was the way President Johnson stated the motion amid a gale of laughter.

Before the debate had got very far President Johnson ruled the Cattell motion out of order on the ground that the committee had been appointed under a resolution passed last year. It was evident that it would not have been passed if put to a vote, for the pacifists continued to fight the original motion for an appropriation and were badly worsted. When President Johnson declared the motion carried they demanded a division, and fully three-fourths of the house rose when the ayes were called for. It was evident then that the association was not in an anti-preparedness mood.

Republican Nominee Is Favorite for U. S. Presidency

"TREMEDDIN" — CHARLES E. HUGHES & DAUGHTER ELIZABETH. ©INTL FILM SERVICE.

At the left is Tremeddin, the summer home of Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for the presidency, at Bridgehampton, L.I. At the right is Mr. Hughes, and his youngest daughter, Elizabeth, photographed on the lawn at Tremeddin. Mr. Hughes is favorite in the betting. The odds just after the nomination were 2 to 1 that he would win; they receded to 9 to 5, then to 8 to 5 but according to the latest, papers the betting again became 2 to 1.

News Brevities

Mr. O. B. Gainsborough, of the Overseas Trading Company, left on the Empress of Asia, yesterday afternoon, for a business trip through the United States and Canada. He expects to return to Shanghai in about three months.

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Mr. G. C. Nazer, of the Yangtsze Insurance Company, leaves for England next Monday to offer his services to the Royal Flying Corps. He is accompanied by his mother, who also expects to devote her time to some useful war work.

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Miss Griffiths, a well-known worker in the London Mission, was married on July 31 to Mr. McCannon in Peking. They are spending their honeymoon at Peitaiho.

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Among the passengers who left Shanghai yesterday for Japan on the R. M. s.s. Empress of Asia were:—Mr. T. F. Cobbs, Capt. A. Hilton Johnson, Mr. S. J. Halse, Mr. H. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. K. McKelvie, Mr. G. H. Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sutherland, and Mr. F. W. Potter.

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Among the passengers who passed through on the R. M. s.s. Empress of Asia yesterday afternoon were:—Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mr. R. E. Bellilos, Admiral and Mrs. Anstruther, the Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Maconachie, and Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet.

RETURN SALVATION FUND

Nanking, August 10.—The savings to effect "the salvation of China" have hitherto been entrusted to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Nanking, but, since the revolution, the people in Nanking have demanded the refunding of their savings. The Civil Governor at Nanking, fearing trouble might ensue, has ordered the two banks to refund the savings within ten days.

TO HONOR CHEN CHI-MEI

Prominent Chinese including Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, General Hwang Hsing and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, will hold a memorial service tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 in the International Institute in honor of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei and other revolutionists. The service was to have been held last Sunday in the Chang Su-ho's Garden, but, owing to the Hankow riot, the settlement authorities prohibited all meetings.

Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

Afternoon

In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.:—

1. March, "Southern Sweethearts" Johnson
2. Overture, "Charles VI" ...Halevy
3. Waltz, "Joie d'Aimer" ...Berardi
4. Selection, "The Yeomen of the Guard" ..... Sullivan
5. Song, "By the Fountain" Adams
6. Selection, "The Messenger Boy" Caryll

Evening

In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:—

1. March, "The S. V. C. March" Lawson
2. Overture, "Juanita" ....Williams
3. Waltz, "Soiree d'Ete" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "The Bohemian Girl" Balfe
5. (a) Rope Dance, "In the Shadows" .....Finck
   (b) One Step, "All for the Girlies" ..... Gilbert
6. "Andante au Polonaise" Le Thiere
   Clarinet Solo Mr. Cattapan
7. Song, "Sleep and Forget" White
8. Selection, "Rigoletto" .....Verdi

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Aug. 15

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 3

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Aug. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Athos .... Aug. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive h e on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong tomorrow morning the 13th instant and here at 6 a.m. on August 16. Left Haiphong yesterday, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

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GEN. JOFFRE DIRECTS GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE

Brussiloff Says He Is Co-operating Under French Commander-in-Chief

12,000 BRITISH IN RUSSIA

Expedition On Way To Tiflis To Co-operate With Force In Mesopotamia

By Montgomery Schuyler

New York, July 10.—To a war correspondent just returning from the "war zone" to the United States, as I did last night ,the feeling of doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the war which still seems to prevail here to some extent is the most extraordinary shock. I did not suppose that there was any one who still considered the victory of the Central Powers possible. For in Europe that possibility was finally dismissed a few weeks after the beginning of the Verdun attacks, just as soon as it was conclusively shown that the allied forces could with stand practically immovably the fiercest forward movements of the German forces.

The next feeling experienced is one of astonishment that the recent great advances of the Russian armies seem to have been unexpected in the United States. To any one who has passed a considerable part of this last Spring with the Russians in their trenches and on their first lines, the great advance was not only expected but had even been postponed after the Russian preparations had all been completed in order to have absolutely concerted action in conjunction with the armies of the other countries.

Early in May I received permission to leave Petrograd for the headquarters of the armies of the northern front, and after some time spent with General Kuropatkin, the commander in chief, whom I had known in Petrograd at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, when he was Minister of War, I was sent by him to the headquarters of the different armies of the front, and while with each of the armies I spent much time on the actual firing lines and in their immediate rear for the purpose of judging, if possible, what might be expected of the troops in the event of any general concerted action.

Conditions Entirely Changed

I found the situation entirely changed since the time of my last visit to Russia, which was during the first year of the war, when I was sent to Petrograd on a special mission by our Government. At that time, as the result of the well-known ammunition scandals, which have since resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of General Sukhomlinoff, Minister of War for some time previous to and for the first year of the war, the Russian armies had been gradually forced backward, fighting bravely but fruitlessly with their bare hands against well-armed forces, never broken, but giving way to the force of circumstances, until their retreat had assumed such proportions that it was widely heralded and no doubt believed by many that Russia was hopelessly out of the war, and that thereafter she might be disregarded as an active factor in the military situation.

I left Russia at that time, just before the results of these retreats had become generally known, but enough had leaked out about corruption and treachery to dishearten any ordinary army. But, as a certain General said to a certain correspondent. "We have to kill 2,000,000 Germans before the end of this war, and if the pro-German Russians in Petrograd care to consider themselves as Germans we can add them to the number."

Outide of Petrograd, however, there was even at that time very little pessimism. In such places as the Caucasus and Turkestan had found a quiet confidence among the officers which contrasted favorably with the terrors of Petrograd, and which seemed to indicate that if the corruption and treachery could be stopped and the troops be supplied with arms and ammunition again they would not fail to give good accounts of themselves.

On my return to Russia for the second time during the war, now as correspondent of The New York Times, I found the pessimism entirely gone except in certain scattered groups in Petrograd, who represent anything rather than the true Russian spirit and the way in which that country is taking the war. In all the time I have spent on the front during the last few months, I have met only one officer who seemed to have the slightest doubt about the successful termination of the war and the ability of the Russian armies to take up the offensive whenever they could get new arms and ammunition.

Munitions Piled Up

Immediately upon the removal of General Sukhomlinoff and the appointment of the able and popular General Polivanoff to the post of Minister of War, the most active steps were taken to manufacture and purchase the enormaus quantities of munitions needed to prepare adequately for a general advance along the whole front at any time when the combined strategy of the Allies should seem to make such action desirable. Nothing was allowed to interfere with the collection and dispatch of these munitions, and so well have these orders been carried out that now for the first time, I believe, the Russian armies have all the shells and other explosives they can require. Every officer with whom I talked while at the front agreed that there was an abundance of ammunition and that nothing else had ever been lacking.

I was told that the cases of ammunition then being received at the front were marked, "Use this ammunition freely; there is plenty more when needed by you." Certainly there was plenty of firing going on day and night along the whole northern front while I was there, and evidently the same satisfactory conditions prevail in the armies of General Brusilof, or they would not be today where they are. In fact, there was so much firing where I was that it seemed as if ammunition must be indeed plentiful.

I was told by any number of people in a position to know that at no time was the spirit of the Russian troops disturbed, and that they had retreated often feeling prefectly confident that while they must go back on account of the orders they had received, they could have held their positions much longer if they had only been told to do so. This Spring the spirit of the troops, in my opinion, could not be better. They feel that they have plenty of arms and ammunition. A number of needed changes in high commands have been made, and the present chiefs have the confidence of both officers and men. The armies have simply been waiting for the general word of command to advance, and they are eager to wipe out the memories of their last retreats.

Besides these factors, the men have been encouraged by the constantly wakening minor attacks by the German forces along the line, which they told me were daily becoming less vigorous and effective. The officer in command of the Cossack troops at Dvinsk told me that for some months it had been impossible for his men to entice the German cavalry (for whom the Russians have, by the way, a greater contempt than for any other arm) into any action unless they outnumbered the Cossacks at least four to one. This was not said in any boasting manner, but quite simply in answer to my question as to why there seemed to be so few engagements of cavalry in that region. Added to this again is the fact that less than 25 per cent of the German shells fired explode, according to the officers on guard in the front lines of trenches. Whether this is due to the use of new substances for chemicals or to the lack of some necessary substance is not known.

Allied Co-operation Perfect

Furthermore, for the first time since the beginning of the war the Russian commanders are acting simultaneously and in full co-operation with the general plan of concerted strategy of the other Allies. Owing to the distance and the difficulty of proper secret communication the great and fatal weakness of the allied General Staffs had been a failure to keep in perfect touch with one another, and this fact had given the German "single-track" strategy a great advantage. For some time, however, the allied councils have been working together more closely than ever before, and General Brusiloff stated not long ago that in the present campaign he was operating in complete accord with and under the general direction of General Joffre. If this close accord can be maintained, and there are several good reasons for thinking that it can, one of the great advantages of the Teutonic unity will have been discounted.

It is, I suppose, no secret that the Germans have never feared any widespread advance except from the Russian side. They apparently believed that their opponents on the western front would be doing their best if they maintained their positions in good order, but that for them to advance to any appreciable extent would be quite impossible. This was the reason for the extraordinary jubilation which prevailed in Germany when it was thought last Autumn that Russia had been permanently knocked out of the war and was ready for a separate peace and of the warning note of pessimism which is seen so clearly in the present, dispatches from Berlin attempting to minimize the recent Russian successes.

Official estimates place the number of men actually under arms in Russia at 12,000,000. This figure includes of course, men who have been called to the colors and have been found unfit for the active work with the first armies, but who are working as laborers and teamsters and in the Quartermaster's and other departments as clerks and in other minor capacities.

The movements in the Caucasus have been of late overshadowed by the importance of the other campaigns, but those great armies must not be forgotten. Suspiciously little has been given out of late by the official Russian communiques, a fact which has been found in the past to indicate important developments shortly to be forthcoming. The Grand Duke Nicholas is not given to long reports at any time and still less so when he is working hard.

There is yet to be estimated the importance or the future results of the expedition of some twelve thousand British troops which recently landed at Archangel en route to Tiflis, the headquarters of the Caucasian armies. They were well supplied with tank motor cars for supplying water in large quantities and the object of the expedition is reported to be a dash from Tiflis across the sandy wastes either through Persia or Armenia with a view to effecting a junction with the British columns now operating in Mesopotamia.

Captured Negro Troopers Return to U. S. Soil

RELEASED TROOPERS CROSSING INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

Here is a picture of the colored troopers of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, captured by the Mexicans in the fighting at Carrizal, as they returned to the United States after their release. The men were photographed on the International Bridge at El Paso. They are holding in their hands bouquets, presented to them by the citizens of El Paso. Near the left, in the white hat is Lem Spillsberry, the Mormon interpreter, who was also captured and released.

TOO MUCH SENTIMENT

It Displaces Sense in the Minds of Some Philanthropists

We were once accustomed to regard Nature as a beneficent mother who would treat us kindly if we obeyed her behests. That point of view seems to be changing with some rapidity. We blame human shortcomings on heredity or environment or disease; the modern humanitarian is ever in search of excuses for delinquencies, and eventually we shall reach a state of mind akin to that of the Russian Veressayer, who overcome by the many and varied ills to which the body is subject, conceived the world as a gigantic infirmary in which the normal man was a sick man and the healthy person a freak.

We are now informed that the lazy man is defective either in mind or body; the next thing, naturally is to provide a hospital for him and tax those who are not thus "defective" for its support. Our forefathers regarded work as a corrective for laziness; they had Scripture authority for the belief; the apostle said, "If a man will not work neither let him eat." These days we call him feeble-minded and would have him fed at public expense. Most of us would not object to sitting under the plumtree and having the fruit fall into our mouths; may it not be that these lazy folk are merely the fortunate who are exampt from the curse laid upon Adam?

This idea of relieving humanity from a sense of personal responsibility, giving a standing to defects that might be bettered by endeavor on the part of the "afflicted" and encouraging a claim upon society because of them, is a dangerous one. It indicates a disposition to be influenced by sentiment rather than sense.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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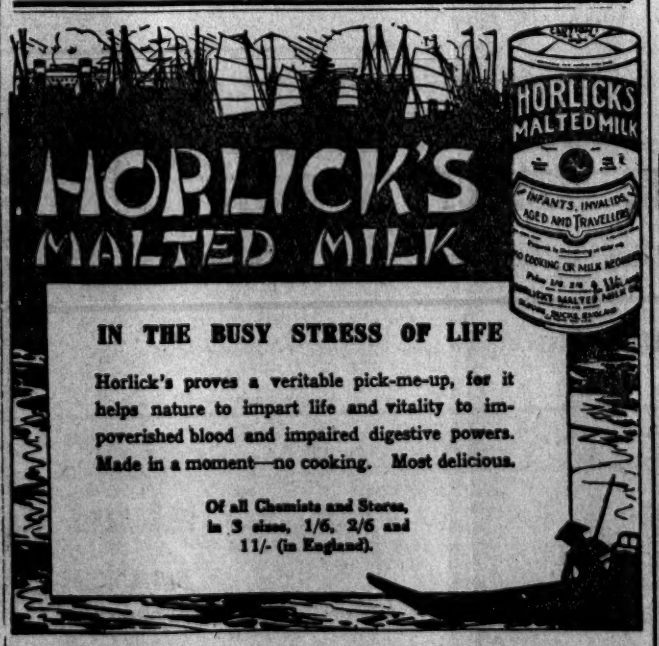
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WORLD'S TRADE TIED BY ALLIED BLOCKADE

No Nation Able To Do Business Without Britain's Consent, Says Article

ALL GERMANS SUSPECTED

Neutral Firms With Teutonic Agents Boycotted—Guarantees Exacted

New York, July 8.—Few business men, even those engaged in international commerce, realize the extent and permeation of the steadily accelerating development of the mobilization of the economic and commercial power of the Allies, according to the latest issue of The Americas, which is published by the National City Bank.

"This great world-campaign against the Teutonic group of countries very seriously concerns the people of the United States," says the article. "It concerns, in fact, the personal prosperity of every inhabitant of every part of the world; but as a country of highly developed industry that needs raw materials obtainable in dependable quantity at reasonable prices, the United States, and all of the people of it, will certainly find general and individual affairs directly affected by the growing interference with the regular movement of international commerce that is a part of this economic phase of the war.

"The great fact which Americans should realize in connection with this interference with commerce, as an economic measure of warfare, is that in its most powerful form it is entirely an exercise by the Allies of what we must concede to be purely commercial organization and influence which Great Britain has a full right to use for her war purposes. We write it here not in any spirit of criticism but as information which the business interests of the country ought to know and for the lesson to the people of this country responsible for its political economies of what overwhelming importance well-organized sources of economic power may be. And if our own trade is inconvenienced through England's necessity for temorarily withdrawing from the use of our commerce the facilities of her world-wide organization which we have depended on here tofore in lieu of building up our own, we may know that through these means the pressure that will end the world war may be brought to bear."

After describing the naval blockade of the Central Powers, the article goes on to say that beyond this, the Allies "have built up, and are still developing a system of control of merchandising, banking, and every phase of ordinary business extending into the domestic markets of every neutral country and effective as against German and pro-German business interests around the world to a degree that is wonderful."

"It has been accomplished," continues the article, "mostly by England's control of the sources of supply, of shipping, and of the ordinary organization of international markets, supplemented by her naval command of the sea, but France and the other Allies are rapidly extending systematized cooperation. At the end of the second year of the war we find this to be the situation: In order for the manufacturers of the United States to obtain supplies of rubber, they have had to form a special organization which guarantees that neither crude nor manufactured rubber shall reach German or pro-German hands. In orders for wool, special fleeces, textile fibers, &c., from some important regions of supply to be shipped past British and French customs boundaries it is necessary for them to be consigned to the Textile Alliance, Inc., New York, with the approval of the British Embassy at Washington. In order to obtain certain Russian materials here, the special guaranty of an Overseas Trust semi-officially formed through the offices of our Government is obtained."

The article goes on to mention the Netherlands Oversea Trust, a semi-official organization formed by Holland, for the purpose of guaranteeing that commerce carried on by it through Holland shall not benefit Germany. It also mentions a similar arrangement in Switzerland under the title of the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique. It continues:

"A unique thing, a treaty between Great Britain and two semi-official commercial organizations in Denmark, the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen and the Chamber of Manufacturers in Denmark, provides that the latter, guaranteeing that no German participation shall be allowed in imports or exports, are the sole vehicles of commerce with the Allies. These organizations in reality represent their Governments. By a recently enacted Danish law, serious penalties are visited upon the merchant guilty of 'mercantile conduct prejudicing the national interests' under the circumstances of the war, and in Holland, by recent enactment, contravention of the Netherland Oversea Trust's guarantee is constructive smuggling. Several smugglers have been killed by the police. In Switzerland, we are informed, emergency penalties for violation of contract protect the guarantee of that country's organization."

The "black list," which includes neutral concerns of close business affiliations with Germans or firms through which business has passed, or is suspected of passing, in violation of the German blockade, is then discussed. "The boycott does not extend, England has announced, to neutral concerns having local business relationships with pro-German firms in neutral countries," says the article, "but the menace of the 'black list' has been enough to cause serious loss of business to German houses in these countries, and it has, by known experience, been actually destructive of the export business of United States concerns with Germans as agents in other neutral countries, English shipping companies and banks refusing to do business or dropping it without notice."

The article then takes up the embargoes which have been placed on raw materials by almost every country in the world, other than the United States. It calls attention to the fact that Britain has stopped export of food for man and animals from all over the world, except to England and her allies. It goes on to say:

"It is largely an economic situation rather than a military one Some countries are protecting 'key' industries with intelligence. Others are protecting certain foods from oppressive rise in price. Sweden is said to be conducting a most interesting economic attempt at equalization of supplies and commerce. She has virtually closed her ports to gold, to force Germany into giving her merchandise for Swedish supplies. It is said that her embargoes are largely intended to be used in negotiating with other nations for the lifting of their embargoes." The article concludes:

"A reasuring fact in the situation that might easily develop spontaneous outbreak of international misunderstanding is the evident care England is exercising for the purpose of avoiding just such an event by putting other friendly nations' commerce to as little inconvenience as a compelling situation will permit."

COULD DEMOLISH VERA CRUZ FROM 16 MILES

Pennsylvania Could Do More Damage Than Any Other Two U. S. Ships

HAS A CREW OF 900 MEN

She Is An Oil-Burner, Carries Battery of Big Fourteen-Inch Guns

Norfolk, Va., July 1.—While the United States is making active preparations to get the navy ready for possible service in Mexico there is unusual activity on board the battleship Pennsylvania, the latest and, what naval men say, is the most powerful ship in the American navy.

This big ship, but recently commissioned, has never seen any service. Her big guns have never been fired and her hull has only once ventured outside the Virginia Capes, and that when she was on her speed trial runs.

But she is ready for service, and navy men say she could do more damage than any other two ships in the navy with her big fourteen-inch guns. Her crew, too, is made up almost entirely of men from other ships in the navy. Unlike most of Uncle Sam's ships, the Pennsylvania has practically no "rookies," or recruits, among her crew of 900 men. They are all trained seamen, engineers, electricians, machinists and various other mechanics. Her gun crew is composed of gunners of long experience, most of them coming from the New Hampshire, the Louisiana and the Vermont. The latter ship sent seventy-two trained men to the Pennsylvania.

Vermont, New Hampshire and Louisiana have been added to the reserve fleet and their crews sent to the Pennsylvania and various other ships whose complements were not complete.

Burns Oil Exclusively

The Pennsylvania burns oil exclusively, and in a single day she took on board 150,000 gallons, just one-third of the quantity she will need when she goes on a cruise. She can fill her tanks in three hours, and only two men are required in the task. On coaling days it required nearly half of the crew to store the fuel in the bunkers. It also meant a dirty ship after the task was completed. With the use of oil there is no dirt to clean up after the vessel completes taking on a fuel supply sufficient to last from ten days to six weeks.

Navy men say the Pennsylvania would prove of inestimable service in case of war with any nation. They say that American ships of deep draught cannot lay very close to Vera Cruz or other Mexican ports during a storm. The Mexican coast, they say, is cursed with what marine men term "northers"—a storm with a wind velocity often reaching 100 miles an hour. When these storms break warships are forced to go out to sea to escape danger of being driven ashore. At Vera Cruz when one of these "northers" hits the coast all warships go out to sea for fifteen miles. Sometimes they are required to remain there for three or four days.

Her Long-Range Guns

The Pennsylvania, with her big guns, would be able to bombard Vera Cruz, if it became necessary, from sixteen miles at sea. She could remain that far out and drop shells from her fourteen-inch guns right in the heart of Vera Cruz as easily as she could at a 1,000-yard range.

The battleship Nevada, of the same type as the Pennsylvania, has been trying out her big guns off Tanglers Sound in Chesapeake Bay, exploding big shells against the sunken hulk of the old battleship San Marcos, formerly the Texas, and the ram Katahdin, both of which were sunk by shell fire from ships of the Atlantic fleet.

KING OF ITALY IS A REAL WAR LEADER

Correspondent Tells Of His Active and Incessant Toil With His Soldiers

London, Monday, July 10.—The military correspondent of the London Times, describing his recent tour of the Italian front, says in this morning's issue:

"Italy is fortunate in having at her head at this critical hour of her destinies a King who is a soldier born and bred. It is a common saying here that the King of Italy is homesick when he is absent from the army, and it is certain his Majesty spends every hour he can spare from state affairs with his troops. He wears on his breast the medal and ribbon given only to those who have been at the front a year, and though he deprecates any allusion to the fact, it is true that he is constantly in the firing line. He has had many narrow escapes and is personally known to the whole army, who love to see him in their midst.

"I have not found an officer of his army who has a better, more intimate or more accurate knowledge of his troops than the King. His attention to the wants of the army is absolutely untiring, and I fancy that his cool judgment and large experience must often be of great service to his ministers and generals.

"I do not know whether the field headquarters of the King of Italy or of King Albert of Belgium is the most unpretentious, but certainly both monarchs live in circumstances of extreme simplicity. My recollection is that when I last had the honor of visiting King Albert's headquarters, the bell in what I must call the parlor did not ring, and the Queen of the Belgians had to get up and fetch tea herself. When I had the honor of being received by the King of Italy I found his Majesty in a little villa which held only four people, and the King working in a room of which the only furniture which I can recall consisted of a camp bed, close to the ground and of egiguous breadth, a small table, and two chairs of uncompromising hardness. The only ornament in the room was the base of the last Austrian shell, which burst just above the King's head. It had been mounted as a souvenir by the Queen."

WOULD MAKE GOOD WIFE

Suggested Use for That Young Woman Pyromaniac of Ohio

A young lady from near Van Wert, Ohio, has just been sent to the Girls' Industrial Home, Delaware, because within a period of a few weeks she has tried twelve times to set fire to the house where she employed.

At first the origin of these fires was a mystery. The girl was suspected, however, and when the authorities questioned her she admitted that she had started all the fires. Asked why she had done so, she said frankly that she could not resist the impulse to start a fire—that it was an obsession which she could not overcome.

Well, all we have to say is this young lady ought to make some man a good wife. There would be no argument between herself and the man she married in the morning. While he remained abed snoozing blissfully she would dutifully rise in the dim, gray dawn and start a fire. Under proper direction and encouragement this fire-starting habit on the part of the young lady in question ought to make her a desirable helpmeet to any man who likes his morning nap.—*Boston Post.*

ENGLAND EXTENDING DRINK EXPERIMENTS

State Control May Offer a Solution of a Great Sociological Problem

BAD CONDITIONS TO MEET

Difficult Situation Created By Massing of Thousands For War Industries

London, June 19.—Where England and Scotland meet on the west is the scene of a most interesting experiment in the State control of that "drink question," which, despite the enormous improvements witnessed since the war brought prohibitive measures, still remains one of the most important problems in British sociology. The Central Board of Liquor Control, of which Lord d'Abernon is Chairman, is the moving spirit in this novel departure, which, shoud it prove successful, may furnish a complete solution of the drink problem.

It began as an experiment on a small scale—it is being continued as an experiment on a large scale, the first results having justified the extension. The Scottish County of Annan saw the first effort toward the "nationalization" of the drink trade. It is now being extended southward over the border into Cumberland, with Carlisle as the center of a large area to be linked up with the Scottish district. [Excision by censor.]

Between two and three months ago all the saloons and public houses and premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquors "on and off" [excision by censor] were taken over by the Central Board of Control, and have since been managed by two representatives of the board with the assistance of a local advisory committee. The extension of the scheme to the Carlisle district will embrace a population which includes many thousands of casual laborers. [Excision by censor.]

There can be no question as to the urgent need of reform. A local correspondent thus describes the prevailing conditions:

"Thousands of laborers, gathered from the big cities, from rural districts, from Ireland, and from the wandering life of the roads, are living in hutments or in lodgings in the towns and villages of the area covered by the extended purchase scheme. Many live quietly, but others have been led by acquired habits to spend their wages—which are larger than they have ever received before—in drink. Several thousands of these workers live in Carlisle, and hundreds more flock into the city on Saturday nights. The public houses are so crowded that men literally struggle at the bars to get served, and as the mostly have the habit of mixing spirits and beer they quickly reach the condition of intoxication, with the result that, in the words of a leading official in the city, 'a shocking and disgraceful state of affairs' is to be witnessed in the streets and in the station after the closing hour. As far back as February the Chief Constable reported strongly both on the excessive drunkenness and the disinclination of the publicans to provide facilities for the supply of food, and a similar complaint about the villages was made to the country magistrates about the same time.

Since then matters have grown steadily worse. The city police are handicapped because half of the force of eighty, including the youngest and most vigorous constables, have joined the army. Nevertheless the number of convictions for drunkenness has rapidly increased.

In Carlisle alone there are 119 licensed houses and eight registered "clubs." The cost of the liquor business which the Board of Control is taking over, apart from possible claims for compensation for damage to vested interests, exceeds $1,250,000.

It is computed by Leif Jones, M. P., that the direct national expenditure on drink is $2,500,000 a day, and that the indirect cost through sickness, lost time, and impaired efficiency cannot be much less. Such capital expenditure as the "nationalization" experiments of the Central Board of Control require is small by comparison with the possibilities of national economy envisaged.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—Two centers of depressions: the one between the Eastern and the Yellow Seas, the other still to the S. of the Loochoos. Very variable breezes between the two depressions. Relative maximum between the Philippines and Cohin-China. Cooler weather with showers at Shanghai.

11.—Fine weather at Shanghai during the day. Moderate northerly breezes. The pressure remains very low.

Metcorological Readings

Friday, August 11, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	8 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		749 50	75' 56
" " inches		29.51	29.54
Variation mm. for 24 h		-0 19	-0.22
Variation mm. for 12 h		-0 53	-0.39
Wind	Direction	NNW	W
	Khom per hour	6	14
	Miles	3.7	8.7
Temperature	Cen	23°1	26°6
	Fahr	73.6	79.9
Humidity: co		100	79
Nebulosity: 0-10		4	7
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall Inches		—	—

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

QUIROS WINS FROM HONOLULU BY 11 TO 8

Total of Nineteen Errors Was Scored Against Both Teams

Today: 3.30 p.m.
Brooklyn vs. Quiros.

The Quiros team defeated Honolulu yesterday afternoon by a score of 13 to 8. The feature of the contest was the number of errors scored against both teams, Honolulu receiving 11 errors while the Quiros team received 8.

The Honolulu players are showing much improvement in their play, and are developing two or three reliable hitters. The Quiros team is getting unlimbered and should give Brooklyn a good game this afternoon.

The score:

Quiros	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Doyle, s.s., 2b.	4	1	0	3	2	1
Boone, c.f.	4	2	0	2	0	0
Meyers, 1b.	3	3	3	9	1	3
Stephenson, 3b.	4	2	2	1	5	0
Hess, s.s.	1	1	0	0	1	1
Martins, 2b.	1	1	0	0	1	3
Gifford, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Glover, l.f.	2	2	1	2	0	0
Light, c.	4	1	1	4	1	0
Neal, p.	4	0	0	0	1	0
	30	13	7	21	12	8

Honolulu	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Ling, s.s.	4	2	2	0	3	1
Smith, 3b., p.	4	2	3	0	0	3
James, p., 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	3
Young, 1b.	3	1	0	6	0	1
Valentine, 2b.	2	1	0	4	1	2
Loon, c.	2	1	0	7	0	0
Kaulia, r.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Akio, l.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lin, c.f.	2	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	25	8	7	18	4	11

Lawn Bowls

Draw For Liddell Cup

The following is the draw for the Liddell Cup (Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club Championship):—

First Round:
E. Payne v. J. T. Disselduff.
G. L. Campbell v. O. Crewe-Read.
W. D. Graham v. A. Gray.
R. Simmons v. F. Large.

Second Round:
J. J. Sheridan v. G. H. Phillips.
D. Mennie v. R. G. H. Cole.
E. Wheen v. G. Dunlop.
C. J. Head v. J. Frost.
A. D. Bell v. H. B. Stewart.
E. L. Hunter v. L. Evans.
A. Taylor v. J. Valentine.
W. Dutton v. F. C. Banham.
F. L. Marshall v. D. M. Graham.
J. C. Macdougall v. D. MacGregor.
W. N. C. Allen v. E. M. Reid.
V. Grundy v. D. MacDonald.
J. C. Thomson v. S. Hammond.
R. A. Lawson v. C. E. Pearson.

Scotland v. The Rest of the World

An eight rink match between the above will be played on the greens of the S. L. B. C., at 4 p.m. today. The teams will be:—

Scotland	Rest
Rink No. 1	
A. D. Bell	L. Evans
W. T. Bissett	S. Hammond
A. N. Warrack	E. C Emmett
J. McPherson	W. N. C. Allen
Rink No. 2	
J. Park	J. Scotson
R. A. Lawson	C. E. Pearson
M. B. Anderson	A. Samson
F. B. Walker	F. L. Marshall
Rink No. 3	
G. McMurdo	O. Crewe-Read
A. A. Malcolm	J. Quin
A. Gray	E. Hunter
D. M. Graham	Albert Taylor
Rink No. 4	
C. M. Bain	G. B. Stormes
J. T. Disselduff	H. H. Fowler
J. Valentine	W. Dutton
Arch. Taylor	G. Sherman
Rink No. 5	
J. Burnside	R. J. Bowerman
D. McAlister	W. S. Featherstonhaugh
R. K. Hamilton	E. M. Reid
G. Dunlop	A. E. Hayward
Rink No. 6	
F. Ferrier	H. Veitch
D. MacDonald	J. E. Lucas
A. M. McGregor	J. J. Sheridan
D. Mennie	F. Large
Rink No. 7	
J. C. Macdougall	G. H. Phillips
R. C. Aitkenhead	W. Gater
J. Shaw	J. Frost
J. C. Thomson	R. Simmons
Rink No. 8	
G. L. Campbell	F. Jones
H. B. Stewart	V. Grundy
Angus Mackintosh	E. O. Thomas
A. S. Allan	P. H. Robinson
Reserves	
G. Alexander	W. Marshall
J. R. Tweedie	T. Spring
G. M. Bloom	E. Wheen
A. J. Ferrier	S. Green
W. D. Graham	W. J. Vine
J. P. Lowe	G. R. Wingrove
D. MacGregor	R. Phillips

Shanghai Rink Championship

The following matches in the Shanghai Rink Championship will be played at Hongkew Park at 4 p.m. on Sunday:—

Second Round	
J. Park	A. D. Bell
W. T. Bissett	O. Crewe-Read
R. K. Hamilton	J. C. Macdougall
Arch. Taylor	J. T. Disselduff
Semi-Final.	
J. Burnside	Albert Taylor
J. Shaw	D. MacDonald
G. McCallum	S. Hammond
A. A. Malcolm	Geo. Dunlop

S. V. C. Efficiency Shield Tests

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. August 11, 1916.

62. Annual Efficiency Returns: —

The following Annual Efficiency Returns for the year ending April 30, 1916, is published for information.

Unit	Strength	1st Class Efficients	2nd Class Efficients	Recruits	Non Efficients	% of 1st Class Efficients Less Recruits	Order of Merit
Staff	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Med Staff & Q.M.S.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Light Horse	35	24	8	1	2	70.59	7
Artillery	36	33	1	2	—	97.05	1
Maxims	50	24	13	4	9	52.17	11
Engineers	57	34	8	6	9	66.66	9
"A" Co. (British)	111	90	6	7	8	86.53	2
"B" Co. (British)	70	48	10	1	11	69.56	8
Customs	41	28	8	3	2	73.68	6
German Co.	26	7	2	3	14	30.43	13
American Co.	75	51	11	6	7	73.91	5
Portuguese	82	59	4	12	7	84.28	4
Japanese	52	7	2	19	24	21.21	15
Chinese	77	66	9	—	2	85.71	3
Aus.-Hung. Co.	30	14	12	3	1	51.85	12
S. Scottish	96	55	16	5	20	60.43	10
Italian Co.	44	12	11	4	17	30.00	14
Buglers	16	Not Classified					
Total	913	567	121	76	133	63.60	

This forms Annual Test 1 for the General Efficiency Shield, for which points are allotted to units as under.

1 Artillery ..... 10 points
2 "A" Co. (British) ..... 7 points
3 Chinese Co. ..... 5 points

61. Annual Musketry Returns: —

The following Annual Musketry Return for the year ending April 30, 1916, is published for information.

Unit	Classification M	1	2	3	Recruits	Not Exercised	Average Part II	Order of Merit
Light Horse	1	1	8	22	1	—	61.79	11
Artillery	3	6	15	7	2	—	92.58	2
Maxims	3	4	17	19	4	1	75.62	7
Engineers	2	3	19	23	6	—	77.28	6
"A" Co. (British)	14	9	13	59	7	4	82.34	4
"B" Co. (British)	4	6	18	33	1	5	67.33	10
Customs	—	1	12	23	3	1	54.86	12
German Co.	2	1	14	6	3	—	89.91	3
American Co.	20	6	19	14	6	6	100.09	1
Portuguese	3	7	31	26	12	—	81.32	5
Japanese	—	1	5	16	19	9	45.83	13
Chinese	—	—	7	66	—	1	41.15	14
Austrian Co.	2	1	12	12	3	—	72.11	9
Shanghai Scottish	10	7	33	22	5	16	73.05	8
Italian Co.	—	—	4	15	11	13	37.73	15
	64	53	227	363	83	56	70.20	

These totals do not include officers. Average of the Corps Part II 70.2).

This forms Annual test 3 for the General Efficiency Shield for which points are allotted to units as under.

1 American Co. ..... 10 points
2 Artillery ..... 7 points
3 German Co. ..... 5 points

Sports Correspondence

Play Ball!

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Seeing my letter has caused some of the players to sit up and take notice, my object has been achieved. However, after reading the remarks by "Ras," I feel compelled to ask your indulgence once again.

While not feeling very self-opinionated (some word this!), I might add that for 12 years I played on the 1st Team of the Shanghai Baseball Club, only being out of the game now under medical advice, and therefore I think I know a ball game when I see one.

"Ras" has not answered a single query of mine. Perhaps he is unable to do so, probably having learned the game in Shanghai, but I can assure him that if he would give up a Saturday or Sunday and sit in the *cool* (?) stands for two and a half hours watching bone-head plays, he might do a little crabbing himself.

In conclusion I might say that the time put in by the hard-working committee is highly appreciated by the fans, especially on the Fourth of July. What we want is for the players to work as hard as the committee; then we shall have some ball games worth seeing.

Yours truly,
Play Ball.

Today's Cricket

Taikoo v. Wayfoong

The annual match between the H. and S. Bank and the staff of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire will be played on the S.C.C. ground this afternoon.

The following will represent Wayfoong:—St. G. R. Clark, C. Farnworth, C. C. Graham, B. Lambert, F. H. Pentycross, E. W. Stagg, A. Stephen (Capt.), E. Toeg, W. C. D. Turner, W. M. Weston and S. Wheeler.

Reserve, W. M. Sutherland.
Scorer, G. W. Garrett.
Umpire, W. J. Hawkings.

The Taikoo team will be selected from the following:—C. L. D. Bickerton, A. C. Hay, F. E. Hodges, H. Johns, R. A. Lawson, W. E. Leckie, Ian Macdonald, S. S. Roberts, A. Sommerville, J. T. Towns, W. A. Turnbull, W. A. Willis, T. P. Lindsay Woods and G. M. Young (Capt.).

Umpire: C. W. Marshall.

Tiffin will be served at 1.15 p.m. sharp, and a photograph will be taken after tiffin.

Public School v. Hanbury School

This match will take place at the S.R.C. ground this afternoon, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the Public School: C. Bowern, E. J. Cooke, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), J. P. Hawes, C. Ollerdessen, R. Rowland, Alf. Sousa, A. Sousa, F. Madar, A. G. Remedios, and A. V. White. Reserves R. dos Remedios and G. Raeburn.

T. H. S. team—H. J. Ambrose, A. S. Ahmed, W. A. Duncan, A. A. Johansen, J. V. Jensen, G. V. Jensen, A. Madar, T. H. Porter, F. W. Golding, L. P. Quincey and A. J. Willis (Capt).

Umpire:—C. Thompson.
Scorer:—A. R. Madar.

This match should prove very interesting inasmuch as the schools are keen rivals. The former's team has been weakened through the departure of G. Madar, who has gone for a short holiday to Japan, and J. J. Ellis, who is engaged in another match. The Hanburians having put up a lot of practice of late are improving day by day. Ambrose's breaks, so they say, are better than ever, and he should certainly bag the majority of the wickets, whilst Quincey should keep the fielders on the move when at bat.

Parsee C.C. v. St. Andrew's C.C.

The above cricket match will be played today on the Public Recreation ground, beginning at 2.30 p.m.

The following will represent the Parsees:—C. H. Bhoora, E. D. Damri, B. S. Khambata, J. P. Lalcaca, H. S. Madon, R. H. Ragi, B. C. Sethna (Capt.), C. B. Sethna, J. H. Shroff, H. L. Sopariwala and R. Viccajee.

Umpire:—F. R. Eranee.

B.A.T.C.C. v. S.M. Police

The following have been selected to represent the B. A. T. C. C. in their match against the S. M. P. C. C. to be played on the Police ground at 2.30 p.m. sharp today:—W. E. Anderson, H. E. Brewer, F. P. Billington, J. E. Cameron, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster, L. M. Guedes, R. W. Johnstone, H. Langley, A. V. Maunder and C. S. Peacock.

SWIMMING

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association was held last evening at the Municipal Bath, near the Rifle Range. Mr. R. W. MacCabe (President) was in the chair, other members of the Committee present being Messrs. T. Mellows (Hon. Sec. and Treas.) and W. Jones.

The chairman reviewed in detail the activities of the association since its inception and read the hon. treasurer's report. The latter was voted most satisfactory, there being a credit balance in hand of $125.84.

The chairman also referred in feeling terms to the loss the Association had sustained in the death of Lieut. A. A. Macdonald, who fell on the field of battle at Bralliou, Belgium.

The meeting remained standing during the chairman's remarks and heartily endorsed his eulogism of the deceased officer's sterling qualities.

The prospects for the remainder of the present season were then discussed and the allotment of the Championships of Shanghai was formally confirmed, viz., 220 yards, 440 yards and long plunge to the Shanghai International Swimming Club and 100 yards, 880 yards and throwing the polo ball to the Rowing Club.

On the proposal of Mr. J. H. McGregor, it was decided that the incoming committee proceed at once with the task of publishing the constitution and rules of the Association and circulate the same amongst the members.

The committee for 1916 to 1917 was then elected, as follows:—R. W. MacCabe (President), W. Jones, N. C. Brodie, J. H. McGregor and W. F. Hamlin (hon. secretary and treasurer).

Good Fellows Anyway

(With Apologies)
By Bill Smith

Oh, Shanghai, though fans may deride you,
And envious jest-makers jeer;
Though Bleacherites rail at and chide you,
And sometimes do sniff at and sneer;
Though we brand you "bonehead," decry you,
And for laziness give you first prize,——
There's a merit we may not deny you——
And that is that you're all Good Guys!

You may be a trifle depressing,
And just a bit stupid and slow,
And the least mite o'erfond of expressing
The alibis we wish you'd forego;
Still, admitting your mentioned shortcomings
And the fact that you're not overwise,——
There's a rumor you loaf between innings——
Maskee that, we know you're Good Guys!

So, Shanghai, though rudely we taunt you,
And mock you and knock you and jest,
Let never a barb of it hurt you,——
Just do your gosh ding dangdest best!
Though we laugh at your efforts with Brooklyn,
And a win sure would cause some surprise,
Just peg right along with a will and a grin,
For you're averaging high as Good Guys!

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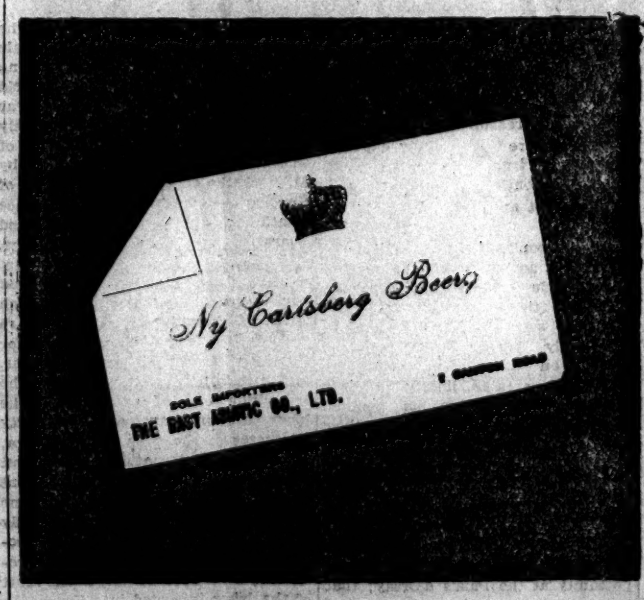

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WEATHER

Depressions nearly stationary north and south of the Loochoos. Very variable breezes along all our coasts. Local thunderstorms.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 12, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Kwangtung Outlook Improves

LU YUNG-TING at last is on his way to Kwangtung where he will release Lung Chi-kwang from the burdensome and highly perilous office of Tuchun. Gen. Lung has been trying to let go of the office for some time but his effort has been somewhat complicated by his disinclination to part with his head at the same time. News of Gen. Lu's decision to take over the office must have reached Generals Li Lieh-chun and Tsen Chun-hsuan before it reached Peking, for Li Lieh-chun's telegram to the government expressing regret for making war on Lung and adding that he was unfortunate enough not to have received the government's urgent telegrams ordering him to cease fighting, and Lu's telegram that he was starting at once for Canton, arrived in the capital at the same time.

But whether or not this is so, the outlook for peace in troubled Kwangtung is brighter. Perhaps Li Lieh-chun's decision to quit was made easier by the fact that most of the important military leaders of the country were wiring urgent messages into Peking demanding his punishment. The Peking Gazette of last Monday, commenting on the situation, said:

Li Lieh-chun and Tsen Chun-hsuan must be regarded as responsible for the present slaughter of men and damage to property in the province of Kwangtung. Indirectly they are responsible for the misunderstanding that is rapidly arising between the military authorities and Parliament. It must again be emphasised that it is Li Lieh-chun who has been ignoring the orders of the Central Government. In defending Canton, Lung Chi-kwang has simply been doing his duty as he is the legally appointed authority of the province pending the arrival of General Lu Yung-ting. He would have been guilty of disobedience of orders if he had given up his seal to either Li Lieh-chun or Tsen Chun-hsuan, both of whom hold no legal appointment in respect of any part of Kwangtung. Nor have they any excuse for engaging in hostilities in defiance of the instructions of the Central Government.

Whether Lung Chi-kwang should be removed from his post without delay or not is a matter for the Central Government to decide. If Li Lieh-chun had any good reason for opposing Lung Chi-kwang, the right course he should have taken was to influence his parliamentary friends to lodge a protest with the Government. *JUST AS HE MADE THE MISTAKE OF TAKING THE LAW INTO HIS OWN HANDS IN 1913* and precipitated the second Revolution, so he is now over-riding the Government and incidentally heaping ridicule on his old-time friends, who may really have nothing to do with his present activities.

The duty of the Central Government is clear. The latter must at once take action that will leave no doubt in the mind of the public as to the authority of Peking. The sufferings of the people in Canton demand it. The larger interests of the whole nation require it. China cannot afford to sacrifice the city of Canton and its neighboring cities to satisfy the selfish ambition of a single individual. Nor can the whole country see the beginning of a movement, which aims at shattering the very essence of national existence—the spirit and reality of unity. Lung Chi-kwang may be unfitted for his post or even objectionable to the people of Kwangtung; but he is nevertheless the representative of the Central Government until relieved by his successor. Anyone opposing him by force of arms is a rebel in the eyes of law; and a rebel can only be dealt with in one way—by force. The Government must make its attitude towards Li Lieh-chun clear. We must remind the Central Government, although this seems to be unnecessary, that further tolerance of such disobedience of order will quickly result in a general disregard of the authority of the Government. Many reports about foreign intervention are appearing in the Japanese press. While Li Lieh-chun and Tsen Chun-hsuan must be held responsible for such a development—if it should take place—the Government must consider its responsibility. In trying to restore order in Kwangtung, the Government has nothing to fear. The whole country will certainly support any reasonable measure for the removal of the disturbers of the peace.

We reproduce below passages from various telegrams received from the provinces in connection with the situation in Kwangtung:

From General Chang Hsun: "Since Lung Chi-kwang has not vacated his office, he is obviously responsible for the protection of the local places. But although supplied with a large number of troops, well armed and munitioned, he failed to deal a severe blow to Li Lieh-chun when the latter invaded his territory. He was demoralised by his own fear of criticism and yielded again and again until the marauders were thoroughly entrenched. The only means of prevention is to uproot all possibility of rebellion. The Central Government is asked to order the Kiangsi troops to advance on Shaopei by way of Haikuan, thus threatening the rear of Li. The troops of Fukien should advance from Changchow to Chaochow to relieve the siege of Huichow. This will enable the troops of Lung Chi-kwang to see to the defence of Canton at leisure.

From Ni Shih-chung:—"The Government has done its best to avoid war; but in spite of all, Li Lieh-chun has induced the Yunnan and Kwangsi troops as well as bandits to attack Kwangtung from four sides, to devastate the province and cause the people of the province to suffer. If he goes a step further, he may cause danger to foreign subjects and thus invite diplomatic trouble. He cannot ignore the Central Government and disobey its orders so flagrantly unless his aim is to destroy the country and its unity. . . . I pray that the President will give instructions to Lung Chi-kwang to defend the cities of Canton and Huichow. Occupation Commissioner Mu Ching-yu should be appointed acting Governor of the province, so that he may co-operate with Lung in defending the province."

From Tuchun Chang Huai-chih of Shantung:—"Even if Lung Chi-kwang be guilty of unscrupulous acts, the same should be dealt with by the Central Government. I pray that the President will cause a mandate to be issued calling on Tuchun Lu Yung-ting to proceed to his post at once, while at the same time ordering Yunnan and Kweichow to withdraw Li Lieh-chun and others from the province of Kwangtung so that hostilities may cease at once. If the Yunnan and Kwangsi troops should continue to disobey the orders of the Central Government, then they are really guilty of disturbing the peace. Under such circumstances the Government should denounce their action and despatch a punitive expedition against them."

From Tuchun Chao Ti of Honan:—"Since the disobedient men have treated the orders of the Government as of no importance, there is no ground for mediation. I propose that Lu Yung-ting be strictly ordered to proceed to his new post, and Li Lieh-chun and Mu Yung-hsin be ordered to withdraw with their troops from Kwangtung. If they should continue to disobey, then the peaceful method hitherto used should be replaced by drastic measures."

From Tuchun Feng Kuo-chang:—"Lung Chi-kwang has his good reasons to remain temporarily at his post. As the Military Council has been abolished, the action of Li Lieh-chun cannot be approved by the Southern provinces. . . . In the opinion of Kuo-chang the situation is fraught with dangers. If the Central Government now recognises that mediation or other peaceful methods have failed and it is necessary to find a quicker and effective method, I propose that the provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien be ordered to advance with their troops, one to strike at the weak spot and the other to attack the rear. If Li can be cowed by this strategic movement and stop fighting so much the better. If he should continue to resort to armed opposition, then it will be the duty of the Central Government to declare the crimes of Li and send an expedition against him so that the rebel may be put away. Kuo-chang and the Ting-wu and Anwu troops [troops under Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung] will give the necessary support."

From Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh:—"It is an open secret that it is lust for selfish power and privileges which have prompted Li Lieh-chun to take his present attitude. . . . The fact that the Central Government has complied with the demand to remove Lung Chi-kwang and that Lung Chi-kwang is willing to obey the orders of the Central Government should have satisfied all to wait for developments. Yet Li Lieh-chun, who is evidently bent upon destroying the nation, has resorted to arbitrary methods. . . . If such actions are tolerated, it will not be long before obedient persons will be dismissed and disobedient men given positions. I pray that the President will declare the crimes of Li and uphold the dignity of the Government. All our brethren will support the movement to remove the enemy of the public."

British Poets And The War

(*New York Times*)

Edmund Gosse, in the quiet and seclusion of the librarianship of the House of Lords, is not quite the British essayist and poet one would turn to for an appreciation of the mighty European drama now in its grandest and perhaps final stages. This reflection is strengthened by a glance at the reviews of his latest volume, "Inter Arma," and especially by what he has to say as to the influence of the war upon British poets. He is clearly disappointed at the outgivings of the Muse upon such a mighty theme, and to find an excuse or palliation for the minor part British poets are now playing, including even the Muse of Kipling, which might have been expected to rise to such an inspiration, he comes to the conclusion that the wars of England have never greatly stimulated her bards.

To this conclusion almost any reader of English poetry might readily take exception. Even the great Napoleonic wars of a century ago, according to Mr. Gosse, did not find poetical commemoration comparable to the theme. They left us, indeed, as the fruit of that inspiration, such poems as Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior," Campbell's "Hohenlinden," the "Battle of the Baltic," and "Mariners of England," and one perhaps still more noted in America, at least, than these—Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore." However satisfactory these may be as occasional patriotic verse, Mr. Gosse is inclined to think that only in such prose as that of De Quincey's "The English Mail Coach" and his "Dream Fugue," that "hovers over the very limit of which prose is capable in almost insupportable fullness of color and reverberation," is there something like a fitting response to such stirring incentive.

Yet without in the least detracting from such high praise for De Quincey, it is safe to say that, among English and American readers alike, Byron's lines on the culminating battle of the Napoleonic era at Waterloo may be regarded as the one adequate attempt at portrayal of the Napoleonic climax, and the further suggestion may be added that there are a hundred readers in England and America more or less familiar with Byron's lines to one who knows anything about De Quincey's "Mail Coach" and "Fugue." And when Mr. Gosse adds that "nearly a century was to pass before there should rise a poet who on the huge canvas of 'The Dynasts' would paint for us a panorama of the struggle not unworthy of its stupendous issues" it is clear that his taste differs widely from the almost universal conception of what constitutes really great poetry. With most readers a single stanza of Byron's "Waterloo" is worth the whole panorama of "The Dynasts."

Reasoning after a fashion it is not surprising that Mr. Gosse reaches the conclusion that British poets of the past as well as the present failed fitly to celebrate the great events of their time. Yet nearly half a century after the Napoleonic wars we find Tennyson celebrating fitly not only the death of "the great Duke" but events in the mid-century Crimean war in such poems as the "Charge of the Light Brigade" and such red blossoms of war as are scattered over the pages of "Maud" and with one resounding line more applicable to the present war than any of the past:

"War with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones."

And where also can one find a better or more fit description of England as she plays her part today in the drama of Europe than in these lines of "Maud," written more than half a century ago?

Let it go, or stay, so I wake to the higher aims
Of a land that has lost for a little her lust of gold,
And love of a peace that was full of wrongs and shames.

* * *

And now by the side of the Black and the Baltic deep,
And deathful-grinning mouths of the fortress flames
The blood-red blossom of war with a heart of fire.

That so far no English poet has worthily celebrated any great event of the present titanic struggle is probably due not so much to the lack of the stimulus war supplies to the poetic imagination as to the lack of poets in England capable of receiving such a stimulus and profiting by such an inspiration. Kipling we once thought might so respond, but as yet he does not seem to have received the mandate which every true poet must receive.

Industrial Issues in France

The steady and thoughtful consideration that is being given to the great question of the position of labor after the war, by all classes of the community in France, is one of the most welcome of the many useful domestic movements at present in course of development in that country. Some months ago, M. Jouhaux, the secretary-general of the Confederation Generale du Travail received an invitation from the Federation of French Manufacturers to address them at the Palais d'Orsay on the relations between capital and labor. M. Jouhaux accepted the invitation. In the course of his address, he never allowed the sentiment of the moment to get the better of calm and reasoned judgment. He did not declare that he fully expected the present truce between labor and capital to continue and be strengthened almost automatically after the war.

On the contrary, he made it quite clear that, as he viewed the matter, labor made certain just demands, and until these demands were conceded, a settlement could not be reasonably looked for. Employers, he said, on that occasion, would have to accord greater liberty to their men and treat them as genuine collaborators, so as to awaken their intelligence, encourage the dignity of labor, and prevent them from becoming machines. There could not be any real continuity of effort unless both parties united to bring it about.

Not a few people were found to declare that M. Jouhaux lost an opportunity at the Palais d'Orsay; that he ought to have taken advantage of the wave of deep feeling sweeping over the country to deal with the matter with a high optimism; that he ought, in fact, to have declared that troubles were, for the most part, at an end, and that future unity was already assured. M. Jouhaux's speech, however, was exactly in line with that broad sanity which has characterized the utterances of so many prominent Frenchmen since the outbreak of the war. His audience, it is true, did not listen to him with enthusiasm, but they listened to him with respect. When M. Lebon, who presided, declared that whilst he disagreed with M. Jouhaux on many points, he nevertheless felt convinced that they ought, at the earliest possible moment, to discuss the situation with the authorized representatives of labor, so as to arrive at a working basis before the war was over, those who understood the position recognized that not a little had been accomplished. There had been a singular absence of "cheering," but it was clear that a very definite step forward had been made.

Shortly after the meeting at the Palais d'Orsay came the discussion of labor problems by the council of the Seine. This body devoted one of its meetings solely to the consideration of the question, and many useful conclusions were reached. They wisely did not, at this stage, attempt to deal with the question in detail, but contented themselves with deciding broadly certain outstanding facts, such as the necessity for some system of labor exchanges, for the maintenance of the unemployment funds for a certain time after the war, and so forth.

The latest body to consider the matter is the Confederation Generale du Travail. At the annual meeting of the confederation, which was held recently in Paris, the matter was taken where alone it can ultimately rest, that is, into the sphere of internationalism. It was urged by M. Bled, the delegate of the Union of Syndicates, that in the future peace treaties, clauses should be introduced guaranteeing, amongst other things, the stability of wages. This last question is, of course, the question par excellence confronting French labor. Practically all authorities are agreed that it will be necessary for France to import labor after the war, and to retain what foreign labor she is making use of at present. The labor party in France are of necessity advocates of the open door to labor, and of its internationalization, but they also see very clearly how urgent is the need for protecting the home worker against invasion. Already the imported colonial labor is presenting many problems in this respect. There is little doubt that most of the labor imported into France on the conclusion of the war will come from Italy. It is very satisfactory, therefore, to be able to note in this connection that French and Italian labor representatives are working together on the matter. A recent meeting of the Maison des Syndicats, attended by French and Italian delegates, made this abundantly clear. Here again solid progress is to be recorded.

The great international question of labor seems to be reaching its most advanced developments in France. The more the question is studied the more does its extreme complexity appear; but the way in which not only the representatives of labor in France, but the representatives of capital, also, are dealing with the question, is full of hope for the future.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

The Real Test

The man and wife whose frequent quarrels had become a neighborhood scandal were severely reprimanded by the priest.

"Why," said the priest, "the cat and dog that you have agree better than that."

"May be," said Patrick, "but just tie them together and see what happens."

Papal Flag Now Flying Over Ship

For the first time since 1870 the Papal flag is flying over a steamer owned by the Vatican, and strangely enough, it is sheltered in the Civita Vecchia Harbor with the consent of the Government at Rome. When United Italy under Victor Emmanuel II. established the House of Savoy at Rome in 1870 the Pope was deprived of all power and position as a sovereign. He became a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican, while the King housed his court in the former Papal palace of the Quirinal. As every King has been a devoted Catholic, the enmity between King and Pope has been a political expediency, a fiction in fact. Loyalty to the Catholic Church on the part of influential members of the Italian Cabinet combined with the fear of German submarines have brought to the Pope the privilege of flying his own flag once more in Italian waters. The steamer has been bought by the Vatican to convey officials of the Catholic Church whom the Pope desires to send abroad as his representatives. The first voyage will be to South America, to convey the new Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Bassallo di Torregrossa, to Buenos Ayres.

The steamer, to be known as the Nunclus, is painted with broad white and yellow stripes easily distinguished by submarines. Its safety is guaranteed, it is understood, by one of those secret agreements with Germany of which the Papacy has been accused at various times by the Quadruple Entente. There would appear, however, to be no necessity for such a guarantee after the German Government had been informed that such a vessel was on the high seas. Nothing would be gained by its destruction through a submarine. On the other hand, to grant it saftey, even without this being requested by the Papacy, would warm the hearts of Emperor William's Catholic subjects and stimulate their loyalty to him.

Prince von Buelow, diplomatic envoy at the Vatican in his younger years, long before he was German Ambassador at Rome, has always been friendly to the Papal Government. It is reported in London, and has been for eight or nine months, that Buelow believes in the restoration of temporal power to the Pope as the best method of punishing Italy for participating in the war against her former allies of the Triple Alliance. While making extended visits to Switzerland, Buelow has had frequent consultations with Catholic Cardinals and other dignitaries of the Church.

Restoration of the Temporal Power

The Pope's refusal to align himself on the side of the Quadruple Entente, and especially to make public any protest against the invasion of Catholic Belgium by the Germans, is declared in England to be due to a promise made by the sovereigns of the central empires that his temporal authority is to be restored after the war. The plan is, according to these reports, to make the Pope the political as well as the spiritual sovereign in Palestine. A small state would be established, including Jerusalem and the other holy places, as well as the seaport of Jaffa. The territory is believed to be enormously rich in natural resources, and to be able to support a Cardinal Viceroy who would rule there in the name of the Pope.

Responsible German newspapers have been discussing for some time the restoration of temporal authority to the Papacy as a political move of high importance which Germany could well afford to foster. The newspapers of Catholic Munich told their readers last year in what appeared to be official propaganda:

"The Pope's supreme authority and his divine mission to direct and to rule the whole church make it necessary that he should enjoy in full security absolute freedom and sovereign independence. It will be realized that the Pope's present position is intolerable when it is remembered that the diplomatic representatives at war with Italy who were duly accredited to the Vatican have been obliged to leave Rome. Was their departure due to any action on the part of the Italian Government? No; on the contrary we must admit that the Italian authorities made every effort to enable the Ministers of Prussia and Austria and Bavaria at the Vatican to remain in Rome. They left because facts were stronger than the Government of Italy. Their departure was necessary for their personal safety and to preserve their dignity; also because their continued presence in Rome would have caused difficulties and embarrassment to the Vatican.

Diplomatic Relations with Vatican

"With regard to their dignity, the demand that their communications with their own Government should be transmitted by sea through the British Channel to Holland thence to Berlin, Munich and Vienna, and that the Vatican should give a guarantee that such communications contained no information of military value, was in itself enough to make their continued stay in Rome impossible. The Pope feels in equal degree the sufferings of all his children.

"It is therefore a source of sorrow to him that at a time like the present he is isloated from part of his flock because they belong to countries against which Italy is waging war. The international character of the Pope's suzerainty is thus greatly restricted and he is deprived of the means of fulfilling his universal position."

The British Government, a few months after the beginning of the war, made the extraordinary move of sending a Minister to the Vatican, Sir Henry Howard, who had a long diplomatic experience. This was a recognition of the Pope's status as a sovereign which Britain, along with all other non-Catholic Governments, withdrew from the Pope in 1870. Russia at the same time re-opened her legation at the Vatican, where there had been no envoy for some time on account of the refusal of Russia to grant Catholics the protection which the Papacy demanded. France has had no representative at the Vatican for some time, and neutral Catholic countries like Spain had also broken off diplomatic relations with the Pope before the war.

The British in France

By Percy S. Bullen

It is quite true that the British in France, as intimated in The New York Times, are perfectly "prepared to strike" as soon as the allied powers, now acting in complete harmony and co-ordination, give the word. To strike before would be to fulfill one of the strategic objects which the Germans sought to accomplish when they focused their efforts in a desperate drive against Verdun; in other words, it would be "playing the other fellow's game," a fact realized by the Allies from the very start.

It would, of course, be a great mistake to assume that the British in France are not rendering splendid aid to their French comrades in the defense of Verdun. Five weeks ago (in mid-May) competent authority estimated the total German strength on the western front at 2,000,000 men, and it was the special task of the British to keep at least 800,000 very busy every day. In this they succeeded admirably, as the Germans, if they could disclose their casualty list, would be obliged to admit.

A few weeks ago I was at the British front in France, and at that time the British had taken over a total mileage a little in excess of one-fourth of the entire distance from the North Sea to the Alps. Fresh troops were arriving from England daily, and there is no doubt that the British have lately still further increased the length of their front. It is no secret that the Germans, well knowing the formidable strength of the British in men and ammunition, have massed one-third of their total effectives on the western front against the British lines, and somewhat more than one-third of their total artillery. No better tribute could be paid to the value of a force whose action at the time of the assault upon Verdun in taking over new sectors of the front from France released over two French army corps for service elsewhere.

The British Army in the present war does not require any special pleading, but I may be permitted to say that in the opinion of military experts the test of the total mileage covered by troops is not the only test of service rendered. There are sectors of the front where trenches are occupied by a few sentries only, and there are others of such strategic and tactical possibilities that the presence of large numbers of troops and material is compulsory. Those of your readers who followed the operations of the Germans when, in the presence of the Kaiser, they massed every available man for the "dash to the Channel ports," will know how vastly important are the sectors of Ypres and Arras, the gates to the Channel ports. Arras, as well as Ypres, is now manned by Tommy Atkins.

The British for months have been prepared to resist any other "dash" for the Channel ports which the Kaiser's advisers might desire to adventure, and the only reason that the "dash" has not been attempted is because the Germans have been under the impression that the French at Verdun were an easier nut to crack. Despite the spectacular and terribly costly drive against Verdun, the Germans have never relaxed their daily bombardment of the British trenches in France, and the figures published indicate that while the losses of the British have been heavy, the losses of the Germans have been still heavier.

In Washington recently I noticed that a section of the local press was asking: "Where is the British Army and what is it doing?" It is true that the British Army is not speaking much for publication just now, but the facts I have recited will give some idea of the course of events, and other facts as they develop will equally speak for themselves.

Correspondence

'Come Out In The Open'

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—I am more than grateful that the humble effort on my part as represented by my letter to you as published in your issue of the 10th has met with co-operation of others, as shown by the two letters in your today's issue.

Might I presume now in suggesting that the duty of the Press, not only your paper, but the others, both Foreign and Chinese, is to investigate the rumors as regards the negotiations for a further extension and turn on the light for all. This is a vital question to both Foreigners and Chinese and will prove to be as interesting news as any other published.

We were and are under the impression that the traffic in opium is to cease by Law and Treaty about March, 1917. If there is to be any consideration of a change, let the negotiators come out in the open and give everyone interested a chance to act.

The Foreign Missionary Societies in England and America have been strong opponents to the sale of this drug to the Chinese people, and their representatives out here will feel that they have failed in a part of their duties, if they do not communicate the facts to their home societies in time to bring the support of their respective Governments.

We do not want to start on rumors. Newspaper men can get the facts and if it is true let the world know it in time and I feel safe in assuming there will be sufficient opposition to stamp out the evil once and for all within the time now set.

"FAIR PLAY."

'Extend No Leniency'

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—It is beyond all expectation that such honorable men as the six members of parliament reaching here from Yunnan on Saturday on their way to Peking should smuggle opium to the value of Tls. 1,000,000. As reported in your today's paper, three of the party have been arrested and the other three are still at large. Considering the gravity of the case, it is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will extend no leniency, should these men be proved guilty, in order that there may be no more M. P. opium smugglers, whose real duty is to introduce reforms to save China, but not to introduce opium to poison China. Thanking you for your courtesy in allowing me space, I am, Sir, Yours etc.,

F. S. HSU.

Shanghai, August 11, 1916.

Music and Baseball

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I notice that the Public Band almost invariably plays out its Saturday afternoon program on the Polo Grounds for the delectation of a scanty crowd, largely composed of amahs and babies. Wouldn't it be a good idea, occasionally at least, for the band to play in the vicinity of the baseball pavilion where every saturday a thousand or more persons of all nationalities gather? Yours truly,

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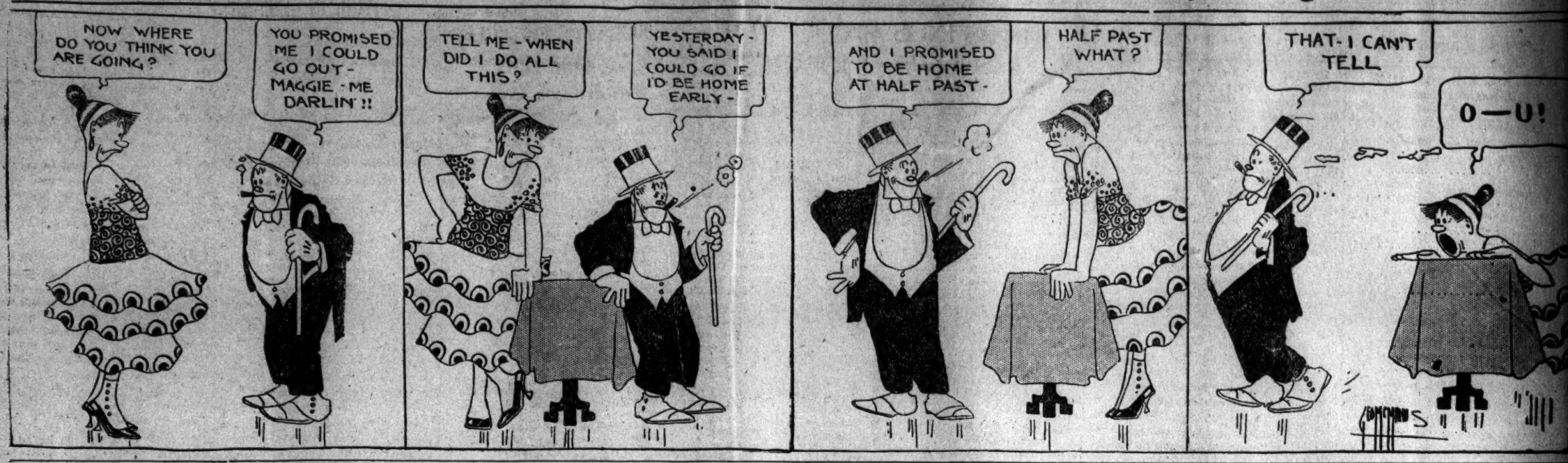
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


NOW WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU ARE GOING?
YOU PROMISED ME I COULD GO OUT - MAGGIE - ME DARLIN'!!
TELL ME - WHEN DID I DO ALL THIS?
YESTERDAY - YOU SAID I COULD GO IF I'D BE HOME EARLY -
AND I PROMISED TO BE HOME AT HALF PAST -
HALF PAST WHAT?
THAT - I CAN'T TELL
O—U!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

-:- The Familiar New -:-

"I've heard that before," said Mrs. Mollifer suddenly, as her husband finished playing a piece of music he had just brought home. "But I can't think what it is. It's good, isn't it?"

Mr. Mollifer grinned a trifle maliciously.

"As it is an air from a new opera that has never been produced in this country it is unlikely that you should have heard it," he replied. After a hasty glance at his wife's face he said immediately:

"But I know what you mean. The other day I read a novel which it seemed to me that I must have read some years ago. Yet the book was only a week off the presses."

"There is such a thing as plagiarism," his wife observed.

"That, I feel sure, was not the explanation then or now," replied Mr. Mollifer. "Haven't you noticed time and again that somthing new which you liked had air of the greatest familiarity? It is a commonplace among sensations, but you never feel it unless you also like the thing newly heard."

Mrs. Mollifer admitted the truth of what he said, and then stired a familiar echo by asking him how he explained it.

"I'm not a psychologist," answered her husband with an air which she was certain she had observed in him before—it was so much more defensive than explanatory, "and I don't know whether it can be accounted for in a simple fashion. Sometimes I have thought it has its origin in the imagination. Maybe at some time we have imagined such story or such a strain of music and are merely recognizing something in which we feel that we had a share. That would explain why we think the result good; for we should not be disposed to admit that our imagination concerned itself in prefiguring a poor song or a worthless narrative. It is altogether too flattering to ourselves to suppose that we instinctively recognize a good piece of work as such; we don't always."

"No," assented Mrs. Mollifer naively. "I should never have thought Brahms's music or George Meredith's novels so meritorious if I hadn't repeatedly been told so."

"Well, that is simply accepting the judgment of the majority. That is useless unless it enables you gradually to come to see the merits for yourself," Mr. Mollifer told her.

"I don't know as I do even yet," his wife said with courageous candor. "I sometimes think I have merely acquired a degree of familiarity without a corresponding measure of appreciation. Listening to Brahms always reminds me of the mediaeval contemplation of mysteries."

"I suspect a great principle of life lies behind the contemplation of mysteries of all sorts," said Mollifer thoughtfully. "Isn't it true that those who will read, listen to or contemplate only what they understand will never fling far the boundaries of their understanding? Take our two children. You would not have them stop with what they can comprehend?"

"But they comprehend so much!" murmured the mother. "And more than that, the boy is imaginative. He is always thinking of the strangest things. I'm almost afraid for him."

"Another mystery to contemplate!" said the father lightly. And with his usual good humor he added: "Let us hope that we shall be able to understand him."

Their eyes met, and both smiled. Perhaps it was a smile of confidence; these two had solved so many mysteries together.

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Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Missus White was oaver to our house last nite and she brot her little boy with her, his naim is Waldemar and he thinks he is smart. His Ma thinks he is smart, too.

My darling Waldemar, she sed to Pa and Ma, has about him the silent air of one who is one day to becum grate in the councels of the nashun.

That's good, sed Pa, the nashun needs sumbody. I am gitting old.

My little son is a dreamer, sed Missus White. Sometimes I think he senses vishuns that are not for the or-dinary eye.

He looks it, sed Pa. Is it good for his stummick to have them vishuns?

He nevver thinks about his stummick, sed Missus White. He is not a wurdly boy.

Wen the old stummick goes back on one, sed Pa, it dosent ask one whether one is wurdly or not. I ought to know. Pa sed, I used to be abel to give my stummick a pritty raw deal. But now I have to treet it like a primy donny or it will kick.

Then I asked Waldemar to cum out in the yard and play catch with me and he caim out but he cuddent catch a ball and he threw like a gurl.

I am having a perfeckly ripping time, he sed to me, what?

I did't say anything, I sed.

You are an odd boy, what? he sed.

I dident say a word. I toald him.

Then I asked him if he wanted to put on the boxing gluvs with me and he sed if you doant tell mother I will do so with grate zest, he sed to me. So I got my gloves and whisseld for Skinny Dugan to cum and see the fun.

I wont hit you vary hard, I sed to Waldemar.

You better, he sed, I am going to hit you as hard as I can. Then he hit me on the noas three (3) times beefoar I cud git up my hand to stop him and wen I got my hand up he hit me four (4) times in the stummick. Then he stopped and sed, We shall call that the end of the first round.

We shall call it the end of the fite, I sed. You hit like Tom Sharkey.

I am vary profishunt in the manly art of self defens, he sed. My big brother beleeves in pre-paredness. I shall be glad to give you instruckshuns.

So I got all the kids together and we eleck-ted Waldemar President and Treshurer and Boxing Master of our club, and he made a speech.

Wen we went in the house I toald Pa and Ma about it and Pa sed: Well, well, so he is cleaver, is he. It reminds me of my boyhood days. Pa sed, wen I was President of everything and the idol of all the kids.

A-hem, Ma.

Yes, and Pa, my childhood was full of glory, but I used to be nice to the humbel little boys, too.

A-hem, sed Ma. Onst a heero, always a heero. I was certainly a fortunate malden to attrack yure wunderful attenshun. A-hem.

Anecdotes of the Famous

Colonel Churchill, when a boy, visited a seaside place where some of his schoolfellows were staying with their parents. He used to bathe with them—fathers and sons—every morning, but one day he did not appear.

"Where's Winston?" asked the father of one of the boys.

"Oh," replied his son, "he says he's heard that you are a Radical and that he is not going to bathe with you any more."

* * *

Samuel Warren, the novelist, was once addressing the Duke of Wellington in terms so flattering that the Duke was moved to protest.

"I am very glad we are alone, Mr. Warren," he observed.

"May I ask why, my lord?" replied Warren, his vanity tickled by the seeming compliment.

"Because," was the Duke's crushing reply "anyone else might think I was fool enough to believe what you are telling me."

* * *

On one occasion Lord Rosebery was discussing insomnia with a well-known divine, who suffered in the same way.

"But I have discovered a cure for my sleeplessness," remarked the parson. "I just get a book of sermons, begin to read one, and I'm 'off' in a few minutes."

"That may be all right for you," said Lord Rosebery, "but personally I would rather lie awake than try your cure."

* * *

Here is a characteristic example of Lloyd-George's repartee.

"I am here," he began at a meeting on one occasion.

Before he could go on a noisy interrupter chimed in:

"And so am I!"

"Quite so," retorted Mr. Lloyd George, without an instant's thought. "But I am all here."

Smuggler and Submarine

The idea of submarine navigation is not so modern as many people imagine. When Napoleon was banished to St. Helena a notorious smuggler named Johnstone conceived the idea of assisting the dethroned monarch to escape. In Scott's "Life of Napoleon," he says:

"A submarine vessel was to be the means of effecting this enterprise. It was thought that by sinking the vessel during the day time she might escape the notice of the British cruisers, and being raised at night might approach the guarded rock without discovery. The vessel was actually begun in one of the building yards upon the Thames; but, the peculiarity of her construction having occasioned suspicion, she was seized by the Government."

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Give your baby the right food during the first twelve months of his little life and the chances are that he will grow to be a sturdy child.

All over the country you will find healthy babies whose wise mothers have brought them up on BORDEN'S "EAGLE BRAND" pure milk from healthy cows.

For nearly sixty years used as a safe, easily-prepared baby food.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOT WATER PIPES MAKE THE WHOLE HOUSE HOT IN SUMMER

To obviate this nuisance install a

GAS COOKER and GEYSER.

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WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

Obtainable Everywhere

Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc. Sole Agents in China

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 11, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex Dollars: Market rate:	72.02
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1924
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11—Tls.	6.86
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.48
Peking Bar .....Tls.	336
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....31⅝d.	
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
1 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N.Y. on London ....T.T.	476⅞
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-11
London	Demand	2-11 1/16
India	T.T.	217½
Paris	T.T.	408½
Paris	Demand	409
New York	T.T.	69⅜
New York	Demand	69½
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan	T.T.	72¾
Batavia	T.T.	168½

Bank's Buying Rate

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-5/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-5/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-5/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	423½
New York	4 m-s.	72⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

£1—Hk. Tls.	6.62
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.47
" " 1—Marks †	3.66
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.32
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.50
" " 1—Rupees	2.48
" " 1—Roubles	2.50
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 11, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Bukits Tls. 5.20
Bukits Tls. 5.25
Chempedaks Tls. 16.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 9.25
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.00
Tebongs Tls. 25.50
Dominions Tls. 13.25

Direct Business Reported

Shanghai Docks Tls. 67.00
Dominions Tls. 13.25
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.60
Ziangbes Tls. 6.85

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 11, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kotas Tls. 10.50 cash
Gulas Tls. 9.20 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.50 Oct.
Chempedaks Tls. 16.50 Sept.
Semambus Tls. 1.80 cash

Direct

Almas Tls. 13.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 12.75 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 10.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 3¾d. to 2s. 4⅛d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 5⅛d. to 2s. 5⅜d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very firm.

Last Quotation, London August 9:
Spot: 2s. 3½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 5d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, August 10.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 27 per cent.

Bank rate of discound is 6 per cent.

Bar Silver, Spot is at 31⅝d.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
[62 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Trade Briefs

England, it is stated, has bought most of Norway's fish catch for the coming year, and 45,000 tons of whale oil.

Electrical cooking and heating stoves, ranges, irons, &c., are very much in demand in Norway owing to the exorbitant price of coal. Norwegian dealers have asked for lists and catalogues of American made electrical appliances.

Molasses which formerly went to waste is now being shipped to San Francisco from Hawaii. Specially constructed tank steamers carry the molasses from the outlying provinces to Honolulu, where it is pumped into vessels for shipment to the United States.

Millions of feet of pine, spruce and fir are being imported by Cuba from the United States and Canada. Higher wage scales and increasing prosperity on the island have resulted in a big demand for lumber, the natives now constructing wooden houses to replace their palm leaf huts.

English imitations of American made denims have had a large sale in Hayti. It is suggested by consular agents that American manufacturers adopt distinctive trade marks for their goods, thus insuring the natives against substitution.

Many factories in Japan are being fitted to weave fabrics other than muslin, which is prohibited from importation into England, the best customer for this cloth. Cotton fabrics will replace the Japanese muslin as a staple.

Russia has placed an order for 200,000 tons of barbed wire with an American manufacturer.

Motor cars, chassis, parts and all accessories except tires have been placed on the lists of articles prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom. In special cases licenses will be granted to import motor trucks. Vacuum cleaners and yeast have also been recently added to the list.

Through the efforts of the consulate at Tenerice (Canary Islands) numerous orders have been secured for American manufacturers during the first quarter of 1916. Sugar, pickled meats, player pianos, flour and cotton prints were among articles purchased by island dealers.

The Uruguayan Congress is considering a bill providing for a new railway which, it is planned, will start at Barra de Santa Lucia, pass through a rich agricultural region now lacking transportation facilities, and terminate at Algorta.

There is a demand for water meters in Rio de Janeiro The water system of the city is owned and controlled by the Federal Government.

Half a million railroad ties, valued at 35 to 55 cents each are being purchased in the South by the French Government for reconstruction work at the close of hostilities in Europe.

Agricultural and plant machinery, cotton, shoes and rubber tires are badly needed in Rumania. The shortage of supplies is due to the stagnation of European markets.

German competition has caused a falling off of American typewriter supply sales in Switzerland. An energetic advertising campaign to build up the trade is suggested by Consul W. H. Schultz at Bern.

Urguay is in the market for wire netting, steel, iron, paint, sacking, paper, thread and machinery.

Lumber exporters in the United States find a ready market for Douglas fir in Chile and Peru, but in Colombia and Venezuela cement construction has decreased the demand for lumber.

Tea exports from Japan to the United States during the 1915-1916 season exceeded those of the previous year by 5,527,205 pounds.

Laundry soap is worth from 47 cents to 83 cents a pound in Germany. The price of soft soap has increased from two cents a pound to 30 cents, and imported toilet soaps have disappeared from the market.

As a result of the European war the surgical instrument trade in France has quickened during the last year. American made artificial limbs and other surgical apparatus, which were unfavorably looked upon in France, have overcome the prejudice and are making big sales.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers.
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The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
is
A BRITISH COMPANY
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
THE HEAD OFFICE
Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force ... Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, Apply to the
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

LOCAL SAVINGS BANK SHOWS GOOD RESULTS

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Banks Makes $9,680 Profit for Half-Year

Following are the Profit and Loss account and Balance Sheet of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank for the second half-year of its existence. The profits for the seven months ended December 31 last amounted to $4,480.

BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities		
To Capital		$ 200,000.000
„ General Reserve		1,000.000
„ Current Accounts	$678,496.258	
„ Fixed Deposits	478,176,839	1,156,673.097
„ Bank Orders Outstanding		13,279.296
„ Banking Group's Joint Loan Fund		51,448.276
„ Savings Deposits		35,496.914
„ Sundry Creditors		482.850
„ Profit and Loss Account:—		
Balance brought forward from December 31, 1915	4,480.166	
„ Less:—Bonus to Staff... 316.066		
General Reserve 1,000.000		
Preliminary Expenses Written off 200.000		
Dividend of $2.90 per share=5% p.a. 2,900.000	4,416.066	
	64.100	
„ Profit for the Half Year as per Statement	$ 9,680.254	9,744.354
		$1,468,123.887

Assets		
By Cash in Hand		$ 244,249.658
„ Deposit with Bankers		188,768.635
„ Current Accounts Overdrawn.....	276,371.996	
„ Fixed Loans	435,184.137	
„ Call Loans	192,306.731	903,862.864
„ Joint Account Loans		102,896.552
„ Recoverable Charges, etc.		1,223,445
„ Interest Suspense		2,359.302
„ Investments at Cost		15,191.922
„ Furniture, Fixtures, etc.		2,988.062
„ Preliminary Expenses		5,583.447
		$1,468,123.887

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

To Salaries, Wages and Board.....	$ 6,081.420
„ Rent, Rates, Taxes, etc.	1,158.959
„ Postage and Telegrams, Travelling Expenses, etc. ..	233.533
„ Advertising	108.720
„ Printing and Stationery	670.800
„ Lighting and Heating	366.286
„ General Charges	893.362
„ Audit Fee	344.830
„ Legal Expenses	182.176
„ Fire Insurance	25.639
„ Depreciation on Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings ...	220.896
„ Preliminary Expenses written off	500.000
„ Balance being Profit for the Six Months	9,680.254
	$20,466.875
By Interest	$17,024,789
„ Exchange Commission, etc.	3,442.086
	$20,466.875

K. P. Chen, General Manager. T. T. Chuan, Chairman.
C. M. Lee, Bookkeeper. Y. C. Tong, Managing Director.

Trade Facts from Many Lands

Many of the best and largest steamers belonging to Dutch companies have been withdrawn from service between Holland and East Indian and South American ports on account of the danger from submarines and mines and the prohibitive rates of war risk insurance. Only smaller boats will be operated on these routes until there is a material improvement in conditions, it is announced. The result of these withdrawals is a threatened shortage of various East Indian and South American products in Holland and such a congestion of passenger traffic that accommodations on steamers from Amsterdam to East Indian points are booked for months ahead.

Pursuant to a Government decree, all public offices in Colombia are to record data of general interest, and all companies and individuals in that country are to be required to supply all the information needed for an annual compilation of statistics. This annual statistical report will cover the foreign and domestic commerce of the country, finances, manufactures, transportation, public works, population, education, and other fields of economic and scientific interest.

The increase of railway mileage in Canada for the year ended June 30, 1915, reached was 4,787 miles, bringing the total railway mileage of the Dominion up to 35,582 miles. The increase during the last twelve years has been 87 per cent. In addition to the lines completed there were, on June 30, 1915, 1,161 miles of railway contracted for, and 432 miles completed, but not yet classified as under operation.

A new method of fish refrigeration has been invented in Denmark. It consists of freezing the fish by direct submersion in a fluid cooled off to 15 degrees below zero, centigrade, the fish being frozen in two to four hours. The inventor claims that by this quick method the fish tissues are not broken, the fish keep their dried and natural appearance on being thawed, and the slime is not dried up as it is when the freezing is done in air, but forms a protective layer around the fish. A French Government expert who studied the new system made a favorable report concerning it.

It is reported that a preliminary survey has been made with a view to develop a power plant on the Bay of Fundy by utilizing the bay's high tides. A recent experiment with a current motor is said to have resulted satisfactorily. If the plant is established, it may result in the creation of extensive new enterprises in Nova Scotia ond Southern New Brunswick.

France's underwear and knit goods industries are encountering serious difficulties just now, owing to the shortage of needles. These were imported formerly from England, Spain, and Switzerland, which now prohibit the exportation of needles.

The sugar production of Formosa has risen since the island was taken over by the Japanese in 1895 from 75,000 to 350,000 tons annually. Millions of dollars have been invested by Japanese in sugar mills in Formosa, and the war has further stimulated the trade in sugar there. According to The Manchuria Daily News, 31,000 tons of Formosa sugar are to be sent to Australia, 3,000 tons to Hongkong, 15,000 tons to Canada, and 25,000 tons to India, China, Manchuria, and Korea.

The production of nitrate of soda in Chile, which fell off greatly at the beginning of the war, has almost reached antebellum figures. During April, 1906, it was 5,337,592 Spanish quintals, or 541,231,929 pounds, as against 1,988,101 quintals in April, 1915, and 5,589,542 quintals in April, 1914.

New branches of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce have been opened in Kief and Odessa, thereby making it possible for American manufacturers to get into direct connection with South-western Russia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 10.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.62d.
October-November	8.43d.
January-Febuary	8.39d.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$750
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2.20 B.
Cathay. pref.....	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$395 B.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$235 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	Tls. 138
Indo-China Def.....	
"Shell".....	109s. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien.....	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10¼ B.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.70 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$127 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 67 Sa.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 84 Sa.
Hongkong Wharf...	$82½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 75 B.
Inforнational Pref...	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65
Oriental.....	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 93 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtsepoo.....	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtsepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$115 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 9¾ B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26¾ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 157½ B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$96 B.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 6¾
Weeks.....	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 13¼ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¾ S.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls.10.60xd.B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5.20 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 16 B.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.65 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.62½ B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 13¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9.25 B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1½
Kapayang.....	Tls. 30 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 18 B.
Padang.....	Tls. 15½ B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 11¼
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.47½ B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2.07½ B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 12 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 5¼ B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 25½ B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6.85 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 88½ B.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 281

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 10 was 111 tons."

DRAFTING BELGIANS LIVING IN GERMANY

Germans Defend Their Course, Says a Protest Filed By Minister

SPAIN TRIED TO STOP IT

Matter Called To Attention Of Neutrals—Old Belgian Law Invoked By Germans

New York, July 8.—Emmanuel Havenith, the Belgian Minister to the United States has filed with Secretary of State Lansing a protest in which it is charged that Germany is forcing Belgians residing in Germany to enter the German Army and to fight against their countrymen, an act which, it is stated, violates Article 23 of The Hague Convention, of which Germany is one of the signatory powers, and "all the recognized rules of warfare." The protest takes the form of an official note to the Government of the United States.

"The Government of the King," says the note, "has, on various occasions, protested against the violations of the Law of Nations of which the German authorities have been guilty in Belgium. The German Government is now preparing to accomplish a particularly unjustifiable act; it has resolved to force a number of Belgian citizens to take up arms against their own country. Such an act has, in all times, been regarded as one of the most grave outrages that can be committed against a people, because it reaches even the conscience of the unfortunate victims."

The note then calls attention to "The Rules Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land" annexed to Convention IV. of The Hague Convention of 1907, which formally forbids such action on the part of any power signatory to that convention, stating that a belligerent is "forbidden to compel the nationals of a hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country."

Since February last, the note says, the Belgian Government has been advised that the German authorities have been claiming the right to draft into the military service of Germany Belgians of military age, who have resided for a certain period on German territory. A large number of such drafts, it is charged, were made during the month of March.

Germany's Defense

In response to the demands of the Spanish Embassy at Berlin, constantly reiterated, the German Government replied that it was confining itself to an application of an article of the Belgian Civil Code, "by virtue of which Belgian subjects residing abroad, without intention of returning lose their nationality," and that the German Government "therefore considered that it was within its right in drafting into the army as 'heimatlos' those who have fixed their residence in Germany."

"This argument, says the note, "falls to the ground upon a brief examination of the legislation now in force. The question of nationality is regulated in Belgium by the law of June 8, 1909, which does not, in any of its articles provide for loss of the quality of Belgian on account of residence abroad without intention to return."

It is then pointed out that article on which the German base their claim to draft Belgians, resident in Germany, into the Germany Army was abrogated in 1909.

It is a legal principle, the Minister adds, that forfeiture of citizenship cannot be presumed, and that under the Civil Code "the absence of intention to return must, therefore, be proven. * * * In the absence of such proof the Belgian subject would retain his nationality, no matter how long his sojourn has been in a foreign country, even though he were born in such foreign country and had never quitted it."

Since the article of the Civil Code on which the Germans rely was abrogated in June, 1909, "it is obviously necessary," the Belgian Government contends, "that the acts which of themselves preclude the intention to return should be prior to the abrogation of this legal stipulation; in case of contests by the parties interested, it is for the Belgian courts to decide."

Of the efforts of the Spanish Ambassador to Germany in behalf of the drafted Belgians the note says:

"When the Spanish Embassy called their attention to the fact that Article XVII. of the Civil Code was no longer in force, they replied simply that they were not unaware of that fact, but that they thought themselves within their rights in applying the article to all Belgians established in Germany prior to June 8, 1909.

No Judicial Test Applied

"Thus, for a Belgian to have fixed his domicile in Germany before the promulgation of the present law is deemed sufficient reason for the German Government to presume and to decide on its own authority, even in the face of appearances to the contrary, that he has abandoned his own country with the intention of never seeing it again. The interested party denies such intention, but his denials are in vain. There is not the slightest effort to produce proof; no recourse to the competent judicial power. The majority of our fellow-countrymen in Germany have gone there to engage in commerce or to manage industrial enterprises, and this circumstance at once excludes any application to them of Article XVII. of the Civil Code; all of them have satisfied their military obligations in Belgium, which implies, beyond doubt, the intention of remaining faithful to their native land; a great number of them, as the German authorities know, have temporarily interrupted their stay in the empire in order to go and serve in our army, which indicates an undeniable intention to return; questioned by the Burgomasters of their communes, they have all expressed their determination to remain Belgian. Finally, the German authorities, themselves, have since the commencement of hostilities, treated them as subjects of an enemy power. Nevertheless, the Imperial Government has resolved to enroll them in its army; and, in spite of absence of proof, in spite of evidence to the contrary, in spite of their denials, it insists that they have definitively abandoned their native country.

"If current events do not render superfluous any further demonstration in that respect, the preceding statement of facts will in itself be sufficient to enlighten public opinion in regard to the juridical arguments of the German Government.

"Moreover, the King's Government has grave reason to believe that the new measures have been applied to Belgians who left their native country several years after the promulgation of the law of June 8, 1909. This is proof that Article XVII. of the Civil Code has been cited only in order to give an appearance of justification to the most inexcusable attack upon the law of nations."

Because of the fact that the Spanish Government has not been successful in its efforts to secure the liberation of Belgians drafted into the German Army, the Belgian Government, the note concludes, considered it its duty to bring the matter to the attention of the allied and and neutral Governments, and "to protest to them energetically against the unprecedented outrage of which a large number of its nationals have been made victims."

ACTIONABLE ANGUISH

Tobacco Chewer Sues An Indianapolis Street Car Company

Now comes one Robert Bowman, a carter, of Indianapolis, and, being duly sworn, alleges that because of injuries to his jaws suffered when his wagon was struck by a street car, he is deprived of the pleasure that he formerly had in chewing tobacco and demands damages in the sum of $5,000. Now, no one would go so far as to attempt to deprive a teamster of the reasonable use of his jaws; in fact the use of it or them, as the case may be, is commonly looked upon as one of his inalienable rights, such as that of trial by jury.

Any person who has, in the flush of his young manhood, attempted to outjaw one in the act of impeding traffic by keeping his wain in the car tracks will readily understand that when it comes to using or abusing the human jaw the average truckman is so to speak, in a class by himself, a very viking of vituperation. But while admitting that reasonable and lawful use of the jaws belongs to any all citizens alike, and allowing that certain pleasurable uses such as the one mentioned above may be arrogated upon occasion, the question still remains, is the anguish ensuing upon being unable to chew tobacco of a nature warranting an action for damages or shall we pray the honorable court to dismiss the suit?

That chewing tobacco as an indoor or sedentary occupation is rapidly going out, no one will deny. Indignant housewives have long ago made their view known vigorously enough to necessitate that whatever chewing is done in the home be accomplished by stealth. Business firms no longer look upon the ability to chew as one of the prime requisities of the successful hireling; the sanitary salesman is coming to the fore. Dentists and physicians still differ somewhat upon the pathological aspects of the chew, so the question seems to hinge upon whether or not the mastication of tobacco is to be classed as a pleasure to be indulged in and cherished.

As no doubt many have observed, the confirmed chewer regards the cutting off of his daily rations with less regret than he does the failure of the scrap supply. The abandoned prefer the chew to the potato, the egg, or the bean. From the expressions of satisfaction which we have seen creep over the faces of chewers upon replenishing the jaw we have no doubt that it is after all a pleasure the curtailing of which occasions anguish; and, in view of less serious injuries which have brought large sums of money, it must be actionable. The country will await the opinion of the jury with bated breath—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ipoh	Penang
Batavia	Java	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) c-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
Genera' Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 43,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 29,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Baharu	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000.
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000..00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,028,988.77

U.S. $6,278,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on August 8, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-50
Mackerel	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	16-20
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	16-18
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-12
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	„ per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	20-25
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	6-10
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	12-
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	10-20
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peebees	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	18-20
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Bread Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per-pic.	$1.50-1.30
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	„	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KEANER.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE.

Programme for August 12th & 13th

TONIGHT!! TONIGHT!!

"The Broken Oath"

Pathe's Film d'Art by Able Gance. A powerful Photo-Play relating to the present War.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest IN THE TRENCHES OF BOIS-LE-PRETRE.

"THE BULLY AND THE BATH"
An amusing Comedy.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
The Inimitable Comedian, in Two Reel Comedy entitled:
"CHARLIE AT THE BANK"

Astor Roof Garden Theatre

WILL NOT OPEN TONIGHT

Watch this space for Announcement of The Opening With Best Light and Pictures in Shanghai

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 12th, 13th & 14th Aug., 1916

"TWO'S COMPANY"
Vitagraph Comic

"Life in the Balance"
Hazards of Helen Series

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"MISS FATTY'S SEASIDE LOVERS"
Keystone Comedy

THE THIRTEENTH and FOURTEENTH EPISODES of the "BROKEN COIN"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME ON
August 12th, 13th and 14th
SHOWING
The 11th and 12th Episodes
OF THE
"BROKEN COIN"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"His Prehistoric Past"

New Dances by
Mlle. Louret Orlova
and
New Opera Songs
by
Mr. George Paschenko

St. George's Gardens
Bubbling Well

Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.
For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday 12th and 13th August
"SATAN"
Five Reels—6000 Feet
A Sequence of the Studies of the Genius of Evil through the History of the World

"Funeral Procession of Yuan Shih-k'ai"
Late President of the Republic of China, from the Palace to the Railway Station

Brass Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

Matinee Sunday Afternoon

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 13	9.30*	Seattle Wash	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	..	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 18	7.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	..	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept 1	..	Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 3		New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 10		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 12	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	9.30*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	11.00*	Kobe etc.	Laisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	noon	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Armande Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 17	1.30	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	7.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 20	2.00	London via Cape	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 24	..	Durban, Capetown etc	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 29	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 30		London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	P.M.	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	..	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 7	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc,	Glenstrae	Br.	Glen Line
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Lide
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	London via Cape	Miyasaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	..	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nam.r	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 13	A.M.	Foochow, Amoy	Hsinchang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	11.30*	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 18	1.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 12	9.00*	Haichow, Yochow	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
12	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
12	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	noon	Newchwang	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Irene	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
" 13	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Volund	Br.	K. M. A.
14	noon	Haichow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
15	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 15	1.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 15	11.00*	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	5.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koosheing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	D.L.	Haichow etc.	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
17	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	Vladivostock	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
12	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	M.M.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.M.—Mid-n ight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 11	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N. Co.	CNCW
Aug 11	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.	NSCW
Aug 11	Swatow	Holhow	896	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 11	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 11	Chinwangtao	Volund	1118	Nor.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 11	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa	
Aug 11	Japan	Yamibari maru	563	Jap.		
Aug 11	Hongkong	Miyazaki maru	4896	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Aug 11	Hongkong	Empress of Asia	8883	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSE
Aug 11	Hongkong	Laisang		Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 11	Amoy	Irene	526	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 11	Hongkong	Ceylon maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Aug 11	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 11	Foochow	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Aug 11	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 11	Hankow	Tseangtah	476	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	London	Somali	4193	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	Japan	Glenlogan	3809	Br.	Glen Line
" 11		Paoting	1073	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S. N. Co.
" 11	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 11	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 P	Aug	5 Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Porvers
4 H	April	8 Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
7 p.	Aug	6 Cruise	Quiroe	Am g-b.	350	2	200	Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 12th inst. at about 12 o'clock Midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain B. Murakami, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Sunday, the 13th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra specious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. on the same date. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW and AMOY.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Volund, August 13. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. J. Mackil, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Irene, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8.30 a.m.

The last launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru, will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 9	Japan	Atagosan maru	2491	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 9	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 9	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 10	New York	City of Durham	3460	Br.	S. Tomes	SOCW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 8	Swatow	Hunan	1148	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 9		Honglee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo & Co	
Aug 8	Tacoma	Kotsu maru	2002	Jap.	Dodwell	PWE
Aug 9	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 10	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	Pembrokeshire	7823	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 10	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Aug 8	Cruise	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Aug 9	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 1	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 6	Hankow	Tuckwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
Aug 9	Chefoo	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 10	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 10	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 10	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	1717	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava for Vladivostock:—Mr. D. T. Keogh, Mr. H. P. King, Mr. A. Bassett, Mr. R. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fowler, Mr. J. M. P. Figueiredo, Mr. Yair Chang-whar, Mr. S. A. Pobedimsky, Mr. Kvashinsky, Mr. Chestoff, Miss Kokovina. For Nagasaki:—Madam Carvalto, Mr. J. Vaughan, Mr. Lekshitsky, Mr. Dittman, Mr. and Mrs. Alarcoun, Mr. W. G. Pirie, Mrs. S. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Kovwin-Kurkowski.

Per P. and O. s.s. Somali for London:—Mr. J. A. Dawson, Miss L. Newton, Private E. Milton, Mrs. Potter and 3 children, Mr. L. Broome, Mr. J. Stalker. For Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. R.M. Saker and infant, Master Silby, Miss Silby, Mrs. L. H. Kent, Miss A. I. Rudduck, Mr. J. G. Ord, Mr. F. W. Castle. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Allen, Miss N. Y. Allen, Master S. Allen, Miss I. A. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wietz, Mr. C. S. H. Bolton, Dr. R. McLean Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cox, Mr. W. Howard, Mr. H. Lewis.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia for Vancouver etc.:—Miss A. W. Cochrange, Lieut. Comm. H. K. Cage, Mr. T. F. Cobbs, Mrs. Andreason, Rt. Rev. Bishop Geaves, Mr. J. K. Poliakoff, Capt. A. Hilton Johnson, Mr. S. J. Halse, Mr. E. R. Hooper and 2 children, Mrs. A. S. Brand, Miss A. B. Brand, Mr. D. E. Kydd, Mr. A. C. Cornish, Mr. H. Ambrose, Mrs. Betty Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. Geo Philip Mrs. Anbrey Cutter, Mr. K. McKelvie, Mr. G. H. Purcell, Mr. O. B. Gainesborough, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Southerland, Miss J. D. Robertson, Mr. F. E. Samuel, Miss M. G. Wyman, Miss L. D. Loshe, Mr. and Mrs. D. Teachout, Master David Teachout, Miss Genevieve Teachout, Mr. Wong Kwang, Mrs. H. A. Lampman, Miss Z. F. Brown, Lieut. J. F. Donelson, Miss Emma E. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Axman, Mr. H. A. Lampman, Mr. F. W. Potter, Miss Thorburn, Miss M. Thorburn, Mr. D. E. Kydd, Mr. A. C. Cornish, Mr. J. O. Anderson, Mr. W. G. Anderson, Mr. R. J. Stephens, Mr. M. Nakai, Rev. H. D. Ferguson, Mr. H. Ferguson, Mr. John Ferguson, Mrs. H. D. Ferguson, Miss Lillian Ferguson, Miss Mary Ferguson, Mr. Wallave Goforth, Mr. Geo Horne, Mrs. W. S. Horne, Miss Emily Horne, Mr. T. C. Chuch, Mr. P. H. Lui, Mr. D. Y. Tong.

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Empress of Russia	Sept. 8th	*Empress of Russia	Aug. 26th
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22nd	Empress of Japan	Sept. 12th
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6th	*Empress of Asia	Sept. 23rd
		Monteagle	Oct. 22nd

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"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22
From Nagasaki to San Francisco			
S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 13
From Nagasagi to Manila			
S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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RESULTS AT ROYAL AUCTION ANALYZED

Lessons of Duplicate Agree With Those of the Usual Rubber

By An Expert

New York, June 26.—A rather intresting question has been raised since the advent of duplicate auction, and a number of good players have been speculating as to how the results would compare with those of the ordinary rubber played in the clubs so far as making the contract, going game with the assistance of a previous score, being set and all such matters are concerned.

Milton Work has given a great variety of statistics on this subject in his "Auction Developments," the figures being taken from rubbers played in both Eastern and Western clubs. The basis of his calculations is a collection of 2,514 deals, the results being reduced to percentages.

In 1,165 the declarer not only made his contract but went game. This is about 46½ per cent. (There is evidently an error in the printed figure, 1,215, on page 431, as will be seen if the four classes of results are added.)

In 541 deals the declarer made his contract but did not get enough out of the hands to win the game. That is 21½ per cent.

In only 100 deals was a previous score of any help to the declarer in reaching game. That is 4 per cent. In all other cases the hand went game without assistance from a previous score, or there was no such score.

In 708 deals the contract failed. By how many tricks it failed or for what reason is not the point. The average of failures from all causes is therefore 28 per cent.

It is a long and difficult task to get together so large a number of deals properly recorded and analyzed, but as any comparison is better than none I have taken the scores made at the last four games of duplicate auction played at the Knickerbocker Whist Club in New York, and as these scores were made by the four leading players at the club, Leibenderfer, Whitehead, Lenz and Kling, they may safely be taken as the results of the best bidding and play.

In these games there are always seven tables in the first section, and four deals at a table before changing the adversaries make twenty-eight for each evening. The total is therefore 112 deals, which is rather a small number when compared with Milton Work's 2,514, but the resulting averages are remarkably similar to his figures.

The following table shows the result of each twenty-eight deals in each of the four sessions, all being at duplicate:

	Went Game	Made Contract	Were Helped	Were Set
1st week....	11	7	1	9
2nd week ..	11	6	1	10
3rd week ..	13	8	0	7
4th week ..	14	6	2	6
Total	49	27	4	32

If these figures are redured to percentages, so as to get them down to the same comparative basis as Milton Work's we arrive at the following table of results:

	Went Game	Made Bid	Were Helped	Were Set
Straight ..	46½	21½	4	28
Duplicate..	44	24	3½	28½

According to this, there is very little difference in the bidding, the play, and the results, whether the game is the ordinary club rubber or a duplicate match. Milton Work assumes that the players who furnished his statistics were of the better class. Those who furnished the duplicate results are open to play any four men in the world, team against team, four men on a side. The Knickerbocker Whist Club players have won almost everything in sight in the whist line, and are ready to repeat their record in the field of duplicate auction.

It is quite true that 112 deals are a very small number on which to base conclusions, but the average maintained in each section of 28 is worthy of note. The percentage of deals that make good on the contract is exactly the same in straight and in duplicate, 68 per cent in each case. The percentage of contracts that are set shows only half a point variation.

The uselessness of a previous score will probably serve further to impress those players who are always striving to bet 14, 16 or 18 points below the line, when there is a much better chance to get 50 above. If such a score is of value only once in 25 times, so far as winning the game on a subsequent deal is concerned, it is a poor speculation. Most of the contracts that are set will be found to be efforts to support partial scores of this character.

Major and Minor Suits

There is probably no-one point that more clearly marks out the expert from the novice than his appreciation of the difference between the major and minor suits and their effect upon the bidding that follows their declaration.

If one will watch the bidding of the best players it will readily be seen that much of their strategy is directed toward driving their opponents into a minor suit when they show dangerous strength otherwise, especially in no trumpers. The moment the declaration shifts to clubs or diamonds the opposing bids are dropped, unless the players are reasonably sure of their own contract.

The mistake made by the average player is in undertaking a risky contract of his own after he has succeeded in driving his opponents out of a declaration that might have gone game and has landed them in a minor suit contract in which game is practically impossible. Even the best players, who ought to know better, fall into this error occasionally.

Here is a deal from a recent duplicate match of seven tables in which five players made this mistake:

H.—Q 8
C.—Q 10 5 2
D.—8 6 4 3
S.—8 4 3

H. —10 3 2 | Y | H.—A 6 5
C.—A J 7 | A B | C.—9 8 6 4 3
D.—K Q 9 | Z | D.—J 7 2
S.—J 10 6 5 | | S.—A Q

H.—K J 9 7 4
C.—K
D.—A 10 5
S.—K 9 7 2

Z dealt and bid no trumps. A doubled, which is a modern convention asking the partner to declare his best suit, unless he thinks that his strength is enough, combined with his partner's, to defeat the contract, in which case he should let the double stand.

Opinions are divided as to what the next player should do. Some believe it is better to pass the buck, no matter what they have, and wait to see what the fourth hand will do with the double. Others think it better to declare any suit they have if it is really worth showing, while it is cheap. It is clear that if the fourth hand can make a bid of two in a major suit the third hand will have to go to three to show what he might have shown for two.

It is all a question of whether the suit is worth showing or not, and that is matter of judgment. In the hand under review Y passed and B went to two clubs.

Now Z is not only well out of a hole, as his contract in no trumps, doubled, would have been set for 130 points, but he has driven his opponent into a minor suit, in which they will have to win eleven tricks to go game. Why not let them alone?

But Z appears to have been carried away by the strength of his own hand, his ability to ruff the clubs and the advantage of getting the lead up to his spades, so he went two hearts. Now it is A and B that are satisfied to let things alone, as neither of them sees any hope of a game in clubs.

Although this hand was played in various ways in each case Z was set for two tricks. At one table A opened with the king of diamonds, won the third round of diamonds after B had won the first trump lead and then led a spade, with the result that he made two spades at the end after getting in with the ace of clubs, Z having nothing but spades left.

At another table A started with the ace of his partner's suit, clubs, and then led the diamond. Z led the jack of trumps, hoping to coax the ace and make the queen of hearts a re-entry to make a club trick. B divined the object and allowed the jack to hold.

Z at once shifted to the diamond, which A won with the queen and led a spade. The ace and queen from B put Z in with the king, and he led the third diamond. This forced B to lead a trump so as to avoid the club lead. The ace and another trump put Z in the lead with two losing spades.

Here is an example of the same mistake made on the other side of the bidding. In this case the opponents have taken the bidder out of a hopeless minor suit, but he rushes back into it again. The deal is from the same match as the hand just given:

H.—Q 7
C.—K Q 10 6
D.—10 7
S.—Q J 9 8 2

H.—9 3 2 | Y | H.—A K 10 5 4
C.—J 7 4 3 | A B | C.—A 9 5 2
D.—Q J 6 3 | Z | D.—8 5
S.—A 7 | | S.—6 4

H.—J 8 6
C.—8
D.—A K 9 4 2
S.—K 10 5 3

Z dealt and bid a diamond, A no trumps. Now Y knows what to lead against the no trumper and has probably two tricks in two other suits. On the other hand, what earthly chance has he to go game in diamonds against a no trumper that has at least one, probably two, sure tricks in diamonds? Nevertheless Y went two diamonds.

When B went two hearts Z was so encouraged by his partner's assistance that he thought himself quite safe in going to three diamonds, even if only as a pusher. But A was not to be pushed, preferring to double three diamonds, so that B might do what he liked about it. The double shows two stoppers in Z's suit. B let the double stand.

It is clear that unless they make some very foolish mistake A and B must make two trumps, two hearts and two black aces. This sets the contract for 200, less simple honors. Y could have escaped this disaster by going to three spades, which can be made without much trouble. To this would be added four honors, or 63 plus, instead of 186 minus.

This is a double error on Y's part. In the first place there is no necessity for him to bid at all when his partner has indicated a lead against the alleged no trumper. If A is left in the diamond opening will set him, as Y and Z have the heart suit stopped. Z would stop after winning the first diamond and start the spades up to weakness.

The fact that B would probably have taken A out with two hearts does not affect Y's bidding. He can make two hearts, but not three, and if Y waited until he bid hearts he could put in a gentle pusher by offering two spades. Now if they go any more hearts they will be set, but Z would certainly go to three spades.

Here is another case of not leaving the opponents in with a minor suit when they have shown too much strength to make any hope of game against them reasonable. It is from the same match as the two previous deals:

H.—A J 9 2
C.—K
D.—Q J 6
S.—A 9 8 4 3

H.—3 | Y | H.—K 10 8 5 4
C.—J 9 8 7 4 3 | A B | C.—A 10
D.—K 9 8 5 | Z | D.—A 7 4 2
S.—K 2 | | S.—J 5

H.—Q 7 6
C.—Q 6 5 2
D.—10 3
S.—Q 10 7 6

Z dealt and passed. A passed and Y bid a spade, which B doubled. This is the modern convention to indicate that the hand is a no trumper but for the weakness in spades. Z does not assist the spades, as he knows All will have to bid something to take B out of the double.

Although A would probably get a spade led up to him he does not like to risk it, as the spades declaration is on his left. Neither does he like to bid two clubs, as if he had something worth while in that suit, so he bids three, to show that unless clubs are trumps his hand is worthless.

Y is satisfied, as he realizes that even while B must be strong in the other suits, he is not strong enough to make five odd in clubs, or if he is it is a waste of time to bid against him.

Z was not so cautious, but was carried away by his stopper in clubs and his two honors in spades, so he went to three spades. B may have over-estimated his partner's strength, but he doubled three spades and set the contract for three tricks. All the declarer made was five trumps and the queen of clubs. This is how it happened:

B led the ace of clubs and followed with the ten. This is a play that the beginner would do well to study. So many novices seem to think that if they do not lead a suit in which dummy has the winning cards switching to another suit will prevent those cards from ever taking tricks. In some situations this is true, but not when dummy has four trumps to two honors to get in with.

Y discarded a heart on the second club and then led a heart, finessing the jack, which B won with the king. As the deuce of hearts was discarded and A dropped the trey, B figured that A had the ace or no more, as he would probably play down and out with the nine and trey only, so B went back with a small heart and A trumped it.

When A led the jack of clubs Y put on the nine of trumps and B won it with the jack. Another heart and A saved his king of trumps. Another club forced Y to trump and after that he had to lose two diamond tricks.

With so many trumps between the two hands, dummy should have led a couple of rounds after winning the club trick. That would have saved two tricks, but the contract would still have been set for 100 points.

Against such a show of strength Y wisely left A to play the hand at clubs, and when B passed Z should have been only too glad to let well enough alone. It is quite true that A can make three odd at clubs, with simple honors. That is a total of 30 points, which is a very different matter from being set for 300.

Had A ventured to bid no trumps on B's double he would have been set, as Y would open with the small heart, and if B does not put on the king second hand Z clears the spades and they make two hearts, four spades and the club.

Lawn Tennis

Lancastrian Handicaps

The following matches have been played during the past two days:—

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Pilcher and E. B. Broadrick beat Mrs. Isherwood and A. Cheetham 3-6; 6-3; 6-1.

Gentlemen's Singles.—P. Isherwood beat H. Cheetham 6-3; 1-6; 6-2. P Campbell beat R. Paterson 6-2; 5-7; 6-3.

The draws for the second rounds are now as follows:—

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Beck and P. Isherwood v. Miss M. W. Tod and R. W. Hindle. Mrs. Tilley and P. Campbell v. Miss Pilcher and E. B. Broadrick.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—J. Hardwick and R. Grimshaw v. A. Cheetham and R. W. Hindle. P. Isherwood and P. Campbell v. H. Cheetham and D. Leigh or H. H. Priestley and W. H. Scott. Cheetham and Leigh and Priestley and Scott will play tomorrow.

Gentlemen's Singles.—P. Isherwood v. J. Tomlinson; R. W. Hindle v. W. N. Scott; F. S. Ward v. E. B. Broadrick; P. Campbell v. D. Leigh or J. L. Broughton.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Laisang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, with the French Mails of July 9, left Haiphong for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday, August 11, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Wednesday, the 16th instant at or about 5 a.m. and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on the same morning at or about 6 a.m. She is due in Hongkong tomorrow morning, the 13th instant at 6 a.m.

The P. and O. s.s. Malta is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday morning, the 15th instant.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agapenor left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Cyclops which left Shanghai for London on June 9, arrived at London on August 7.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 10 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, August 15.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Kamakura Maru, with mails left Keelung for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today about 5 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Victoria, B. C. and Seattle on Sunday, August 13,

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo at 11 a.m. Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene, arrived in port yesterday after quite an absence from Shanghai. She has been under charter to the Chinese Government to carry salt from Haichow to Yangtsze ports.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hoihow from Swatow:—Mr. G. Sharp, and Mr. Tellingham.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. G. Lansaca, Mrs. Bettisan, and Mr. Hansen.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong:—Dr. and Mrs. A. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Warrah and child, Miss L. W. Tregillus, Mr. F. R. Sites, Mr. Jas. Scotson, Mr. R. G. Ross, Messrs. Kam Chin-nam, Kai Hon-chin, Chee Shu-nam, Mr. and Master Eric Moller, Mr. J. H. Moore, Mr. F. D. Kelley, Mr. W. D. Hopson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Duff and child, Capt. C. Champkin, Mr. E. D. Bush, Mr. F. R. Pendleton, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Magunson, Mrs. C. M. Reddick, Mr. H. Prutton, Mr. R. L. Lamkin, Mr. and Mrs. Seton Henry, Mrs. J. Pievel, Mr. D. A. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gaugherty. In Transit:—Mr. P. Stok, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Maconachie, Mr. T. J. Maconachie, Mrs. Kan Chin-nam, Mrs. Kan Sze-kwai and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Winslow, Mr. J. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Temple, Mr. J. E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet and inft., Mrs. L. J. Lewis, Mrs. Ho Leung, Mrs. Tok Hoshi, Mr. Lo Man-kin, Mr. Lo Man-ho, Mr. T. A. Loughlin, Mr. M. G. Kahn, Mr. H. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. H. and Miss Humphreys, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook and 4 daughters, Mr. A. S. Gordon, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Mr. Lo Cheong, Mrs. and Miss Lo Cheong-shin, Mrs. Ho Li-shi, Mr. R. E. Bellilios, Mr. C. F. Holland, Miss Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Timmis, Mr. F. G. Arnao, Admiral and Mrs. R. H. Anstruther, Mr. H. Bickerton, Mr. H. V. Bailey, Mr. W. W. Barclay, Miss E. C. Bond, Miss L. Barnes, Mr. Ma Wing-chung, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cotterman, Mr. Lan Tai-chi, Mr. J. D. Coyle, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. A. J. Finlay, Mr. E. Grieve, Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, Miss Joyee Holyoak, Miss Dorothy Holyoak, Miss G. Maine, Mr. H. C. Heald, Mrs. W. E. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Marshall, Miss J. Meik, Rev. W. C. Mason, Mr. H. S. Mulloy, Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Manley, Mr. V. J. Nery, Mr. G. Rivera, Mr. H. A. Sellers, Mr. D. W. Smart, Mr. K. S. Smith, Mrs. E. S. Singer, Mr. E. J. Pflieder, Miss E. Pflieder, Miss Pflieder, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Spoor, Mrs. C. B. Towell, Mr. Tiglao, Mr. L. M. J. Van Sluyter, Miss M. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Meine and child, Mrs. W. B. Walker, Master R. C. Walker, Master J. C. Walker, Master D. C. Walker, Mrs. Lyth, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mrs. F. W. Walker, Miss F. M. Rice, Mrs. Chang Hang, Mr. and Mrs. George Lee, Messrs. A. Campbell, E. Albaladejo, J. Belasco, Belasco, A. McGregor, Jose Francia, Lorenzo Francia, and A. Atkinson.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Maysey and 3 children, Mr. F. Hillier, Mr. G. Canava, Mr. Y. Takeuchi, Mr. Tang Chi-yui, Mr. Wong Shen, Mr. Miyoshi Shee, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mrs. Smith and child. In Transit:—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Giles and child, Mr. J. F. Rock, Mr. Togneri, Mr. J. Canstandse, Mr. T. Miyoshi, Mr. and Mrs. Yendo and 2 children, Mrs. Lee Co-on, Miss Liao Hop-kee, Mrs. Yap and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura and child, Mr. T. P. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Brigham and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Fujii, Mr. D. F. Massulam, Mrs. Morrison and infant, Mrs. D. Umrige, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Pustakia and child, Mrs. M. Williamson, Miss T. Enanson, Mrs. H. Stow and 2 children, Miss O. Satoh, Miss C. Maida, Miss K. Tsuruta, Mr. Lee Cheong-chi, Mr. Lee Kwack-hong, Mr. Lan Tsen-lan, Miss Wan, Mr. N. B. Shroff, Mr. Chou Jie, Mr. S. Ohsaku, Mr. Lu Sang, Mrs. Lu Cheng-wai, Mr. T. Shiraki, Miss K. L. Kamato, Miss S. Kamihata, Miss H. Mori, Mr. S. Honda, Miss T. Takabuki, Mr. Kingphong, Mr. S. Dobashi, Mr. K. Tsukada, Mrs. S. Ketoh and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi, and Mr. S. Usui.

EAU DE COLOGNE

½ LITRE $1.50

1 LITRE „ 2.50

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G. SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.08	15.58
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.88		dep. Tsehow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23	421	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6.2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00	198	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.36
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang Aa		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.46
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang Aa	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hua .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.28	
Kon Shang Hua .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.13	2.13	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Hua .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Hangchow ..... dep	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Hua .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.13		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.31
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	13 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..							
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.48			11.24	3.20		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.09	2.52
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.10
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.31
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.46	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.35	9.39	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.56	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.

10565

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.
10630

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.
10408 A 12

$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co.

BILL SMITH

"ELEPHANT HEAD"
ONCE
"ELEPHANT HEAD"
ALWAYS.
IT IS THE
BEST BEER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Declaration

WHEN I was in the Shanghai-Hangchow train on the way to Shanghai this morning, I read a Shanghai newspaper which reported that a large quantity of opium was found in the Monyin Hotel (Hupeh Road). The paper also pointed out that it was a matter in connection with my personal movements. I am quite surprised how such a case is alleged to have my concern. I came to Shanghai by the s.s. Athos, with one servant and seven packages of the following descriptions:—

Two trunks containing clothes.
One case containing books.
One case containing marbles.
One string-basket containing necessary articles.
Two bundles containing blankets, quilts, etc. (one belonged to my servant).

That is all.

It is true that some of the passengers on board the steamer are my countrymen, but it is equally true that they have their own official affairs, and none of them is entitled to be my attache.

One fact more. When I left Yunnan, the French Consul there gave me a special passport, in which it was clearly stated that I took one servant and seven packages of luggage on my return to Shanghai. This passport amply proves that I have no connection with any person or persons in the said steamer.

On the 5th inst., I arrived at Shanghai, and the representative of Taoyin Chow met me at the wharf, and brought me to the Monyin Hotel, with the seven packages of luggage referred to. After a short rest in the Hotel, I drove in a carriage to my house No. 31 Min Tak Lane, Rue Eugene Bard, while the said luggage was also removed to the above address from the Hotel during the same day. Thus, it evidently shows that neither I nor my servant have ever lived in the Hotel, nor put in any or all of the said luggage there for keeping purposes. And it evidently shows also that the report made by the Shanghai newspaper is absolutely untrue.

With regard to the concealed opium in the Hotel, I deem it expedient to request the British Police Authorities to make a thorough investigation, and to enforce a severe punishment upon the person or persons responsible for such evil doing.

CHANG YAO-TSENG.
9th August, 1916.
10674

Removal Notice

WE beg to inform our patrons and friends that owing to our former premises, No. 30 Nanking Road being about to be reconstructed, we are temporarily located at No. 43-a Kiangse Road, opposite L. Moore & Co.

We continue to sell the best goods in the market at lowest prices.

SING FAT CO.
Jewellers.
10619

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

SMOKE

HADJIYANNI, VUCCINO'S CIGARETTES

All sizes and prices
Send 30 cents for samples

The China Trading Co.
12 Nanking Road. Shanghai.

Special prices to Storekeepers.

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel),
Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads. Lovely scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Change of Address

The International Import and Export Co., Inc.,

have removed from

28 Nanking Road
TO
82 Szechuen Road
Tel. 1670

A. 12

OFFICE TO LET

Nice, large and bright room,
NANKING ROAD.
Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS.

UNFURNISHED ROOM

with bathroom attached to let in Nanking Road, from the 1st September. Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS.

J 18

YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

DO you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

驗眼配鏡

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

69, Nanking Road — Telephone No 1242

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

HIRING DEPARTMENT

Reduced Rate per hour-$4.00-for 5 seater cars

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

For Hire by the Day, Week or Month.
Terms on application.

Prompt and efficient service.

Open day and night.
Up to date cars

Ask for Hiring Department 'Phone No. 3809

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 Soochow Creek, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.

10614

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a Chinese partner to help to extend business and to act as compradore of a paying concern. Only a small Capital needed. Business already introduced. First-class agencies. Good opportunity for a young man with a limited capital. Replies will be treated as confidential. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

10676 A 15

WANTED, an expert stenotypist. Apply, with references, to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

10679 A 15

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

10610 A 17 T.F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, extra work after office hours, by expert bookkeeper with A-1 references. Apply to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.

10664

POSITION WANTED by a hard-working young man as office assistant; six years experience, with good knowledge of bookkeeping, shipping and insurance. also Chinese. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

10641 A 12

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.
Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board and all comforts at very moderate terms.
Telephone 1946.

70-72 BUBBLING WELL Road, to let, two nice attic rooms, facing south.

10404 e.o.d.

TO LET, two bedrooms, verandah, bathroom, sitting-room; use of kitchen, close to tram. Moderate terms. 7 Wayside Road.

10628

TO LET, Western district, furnished flat, consisting of three rooms, facing south, with modern conveniences. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

10666 A 13

TO LET, one very large room with small room, facing garden. Bath-room and verandah attached. Terms reasonable, 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10657 A 23

BELLE VUE HOTEL, Woosung Forts, one furnished bedroom with bathroom to let. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

10632 A 12

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10573 A 31

MATRIMONY

YOUNG BRITISH gentleman desires to communicate with young Eurasian lady, 18 to 23, view early matrimony. Good education essential. Absolutely genuine. Replies strictly confidential. Reply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

10671 A 13

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG LADY desires to give lessons in English to Chinese ladies and children. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

10678 A 13

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, from September 1st, the six-roomed semi-detached house No. 48 Rue Amiral Bayle (Avenue Edward VII). Fitted with kitchen range. Hot and cold water to 3 bathrooms. Will be re-painted to suit tenant. Apply to Denham & Rose.

10683 A 15

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from August 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

10592

TO LET, 72 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

10629 A 12

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached residence, five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms, kitchen and servants' quarters, tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10575 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET, *46 Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. *101 Ave. du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10576 T. F.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, small room, suitable for office. Central district preferred. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS..

10668 A 13

MEDICAL

WANTED for far Eastern port, *locum tenens* for large well established practice. View to partnership or sale. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.

10667 A 17

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by neutral, bedroom with bathroom attached, vicinity Shanghai Club or Astor House. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

10680 A 13

WANTED: Furnished house or apartments, convenient for family of four. No small children; Frenchtown location desired; near French School preferable. Reply to Box 552, U. S. P. O., stating terms, etc.

10585 T. F.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one new Comet motor-cycle, single cylinder, 3 h.p. One Harley-Davidson, twin-cylinder, 8 h.p., with side-car, both in excellent order. Can be seen at 23 Sinza Road. Reason for sale, owner leaving.

10677 A 13

FOR SALE, at reasonable price, victoria and harness in first-class condition. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.

10681 A 15

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, motor-boat with cabin and bunks. Must have kerosene engine and be in first-rate going condition. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

10682 A 13

WANTED an accurate chemical balance, with weights complete. Must be in good order, sensitive to O-1 mgm., carrying power minimum 200 grams, 500 grams preferred. Please state terms to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

10665 A 12

FOR SALE, one Oliver No. 5 typewriter, in perfect condition; also a new chemical balance, weighs to milligrams; International Savings Society Bond No. 1525, value $120 for sale also. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

10662 A 12